



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-016
Wednesday
27 January 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-016

CONTENTS

27 January 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Prime Minister Reports Coup Attempt, Plotters Arrested [Paris International]	1
Deby Reportedly Knew About Plot [AFP]	1
Opposition Group Denies Involvement [AFP]	1

Rwanda

Prime Minister on Arusha Talks, Security Problems [Kigali Radio]	2
Habyarimana Urges Understanding Within Government [Kigali Radio]	2

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Parliament Elects Speaker, Deputy, Whips [Nairobi Radio]	4
FORD-Asili Boycotts Election [Nairobi TV]	4
Commerce Minister in Talks With Russian Envoy [KNA]	4

Somalia

Ali Mahdi in Talks With ICRC Delegation [Voice of the Somali Republic]	4
SNA Says Egyptian Forces 'Committing Indecencies' [Mogadishu Radio]	5

Uganda

Museveni Urges Respect for Constitution [Kampala Radio]	5
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Intelligence Officer Claims Spying on U.S. Envoy [THE STAR 26 Jan]	8
Angolan Minister Invites Government Mediation [Johannesburg International]	8
No Evidence of Police Torture Uncovered [SAPA]	8
Government, ANC Issue Statement After Talks [Umtata Radio]	9
AZAPO Rejects Interim Parliament [NEW NATION 22-28 Jan]	9
PAC Stages Sit-In at East London Newspaper [SAPA]	10
Editor Denies Charges [SAPA]	10
PAC Publicity Director Reacts [SAPA]	10
Further Reaction to Education Renewal Strategy	11
DP, CP Spokesmen Comment [Umtata Radio]	11
ANC Spokesman Reacts [Johannesburg Radio]	11
26 January Review of Current Events, Issues [BUSINESS DAY 26 Jan, etc.]	11
* De Villiers Views Negotiations, NP Cabinet [BEELD 18 Dec]	12
* Unemployment Problems, Statistics Highlighted	14
* Jobs Lost in 1992 [THE STAR 15 Dec]	14
* University Graduates [THE DAILY NEWS 17 Dec]	15
* Motor Industry [WEEKEND ARGUS 21/22 Nov]	16
* Foreign Influx [THE STAR 22 Dec]	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA, Government To Meet in Addis Ababa 27-29 Jan [Johannesburg Stereo Radio]	17
Military Chiefs Not Attending [London International]	17
Government Delegation Arrives [London International]	17
Foreign Minister Moura Arrives in New York [Luanda TV]	17
Defections Among UNITA Members Reported [Luanda Radio]	18
* Situation 'Worse' Than Before Peace Accords [DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 5 Jan]	18
* MPLA Accused of Seeking 'Destruction of UNITA' [PUBLICO 6 Jan]	19

Mozambique

- UN's Ajello on Supervision Council Meeting [Maputo Radio] 20
- * German-Renamo Discussions Over Cabora Bassa [O INDEPENDENTE 1 Jan] 21
- Soldiers Plunge Maputo Into Darkness Over Pay [Maputo Radio] 22

Namibia

- Government Distances Itself From Angola Relief Flights [SAPA] 22

Swaziland

- Pudemo Leader Denies Receiving U.S. Funding [Mbabane TV] 23
- Human Rights Report Shows Incidents of Harassment [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 26 Jan] . 23

Zambia

- Petroleum Product Prices Reduced by 14 Percent [Lusaka Radio] 24

WEST AFRICA

Benin

- Government Urges Dialogue, Peace in Togo [Cotonou Radio] 25

Liberia

- Taylor on Need for Neutrality in Peacekeeping Role [Gbarnga Radio] 25
- ECOMOG Calls Report on Airport Capture 'Untrue' [Monrovia Radio] 25
- NPRA Government Concurs [Gbarnga Radio] 25
- NPFL Shells Monrovia Suburb; ECOMOG Seals Off Area [AFP] 26

Mali

- Parliamentarians Term 1993 Budget 'Realistic' [Bamako Radio] 26

Niger

- Political Office Holders Asked To Resign [Niamey Radio] 26
- Striking Students Barricade Niamey Streets [Niamey Radio] 26

Nigeria

- Senate Threatens To Boycott Budget Presentation [Kaduna Radio] 27
- Adopts Motion [PANA] 27
- Senate Adopts Recommendations on Assembly Operations [Lagos Radio] 27
- Police Commissioner Updates Funtua Deaths, Arrests [Lagos Radio] 27

Senegal

- Landmine Kills 7 Red Cross Workers in Casamance [AFP] 28

Sierra Leone

- Strasser Addresses Army Officers on Myohaug Day [Freetown Radio] 28

Togo

- Eyadema, Koffigoh, HCR Condemn 25 Jan Violence [Lome Radio] 28
- COD-II on 'Premeditated' Carnage [AFP] 29
- Resistance Committee Reacts [Libreville Radio] 29
- Franco-German Mission Ends Visit, Comments [Lome Radio] 29
- Security Forces, Residents Clash in Lome District [AFP] 30

Chad

Prime Minister Reports Coup Attempt, Plotters Arrested

LD2701094793 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] If Chadian Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman is to be believed, there was a coup plot in his country during the night of Sunday to Monday [24-25 January] taking advantage of President Idriss Deby's visit to France. About 10 people have been arrested, both civilians and military, who, according to the government, are allegedly associates of former President Hissein Habre. Here is the version of the Chadian prime minister, who spoke to Sosthene Gargoune:

[Begin Yodoyman recording] Our country has so many problems that (?we have many groups of fighters) who wanted above all to exploit the absence of the head of state in order to strike a blow against the national conference. I think we have the (?institutions), we have the situation under control, and we are doing everything we can to ensure that, in spite of the seriousness of the situation, if there are responsibilities to be established, we shall establish them, and those of officers as well as of civilians.

About 10 people (?have been summoned to appear in court). It is clear that Hissein Habre has not given up his ambitions over Chad, and obviously he still has supporters in this country. And there is no point in putting your head in the sand when faced with this reality. [end recording]

The Movement for Democracy and Development, which is close to Hissein Habre and in revolt against the regime Idriss Deby, has confirmed that in spite of the latest clashes in the region of Lake Chad it is willing to take part in the national conference if the security of its delegation is guaranteed.

Deby Reportedly Knew About Plot

AB2701132993 Paris AFP in French 1114 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Ndjamen, 27 Jan (AFP)—An abortive coup d'etat staged by close associates of former President Hissein Habre, was foiled in Chad last week, official sources reported in the Chadian capital on 27 January. According to the CHADIAN NEWS AGENCY, quoting Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman, some "nostalgic followers of former President Hissein Habre wanted to deal a blow to the sovereign national conference" which has been going on in Chad since 15 January. About 10 civilians are reportedly suspected of attending some meetings in this connection, but they have not yet been arrested, the Chadian official stated.

President Idriss Deby, who is currently in France for medical treatment, knew about the "plot" before his departure for France on 20 January, the prime minister

stated. "Everything possible will be done to establish responsibilities for the coup, and the authors and their accomplices will be brought before the competent courts," Mr. Yodoyman said. He called on "all Chadians to block the way to adventurers, to all these adventurers who are aggrieved about the restoration of democracy in Chad."

Informed sources report that this coup attempt was allegedly staged by the Movement for the Defense of Democracy [MDD], based in Nigeria, a faction of which is led by former President Habre's nephew, Mr. Koiri Guini. This armed movement made up of former members of the Chadian National Armed Forces has, since the departure of the former president to Senegal in 1990, created insecurity around the Lake Chad area where several clashes have been taking place, notably at the beginning of December 1992. Armed clashes still continue to take place in this area on a regular basis.

Another MDD faction led by Mr. Moussa Medella Mahamat, had signed a peace agreement in Libreville in June 1992 with a representative of the Chadian Government, but this faction is not taking part in the deliberations of the national conference.

[Paris AFP in French at 1127 GMT on 27 January also reports in an Algiers-dated item: "Chadian President Idriss Deby made a technical stopover in Algiers on 27 January, on his way back to Ndjamen from Paris, official sources reported. During this stopover, Mr. Deby is expected to be received by the chairman of the High Council of State, Mr. Ali Akafi. He is also expected to hold political talks with the Algerian authorities. No details were given about the contents of these talks or on the duration of the stopover."]

Opposition Group Denies Involvement

AB2701142093 Paris AFP in French 1238 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Lagos, 27 Jan (AFP)—The Movement for Democracy and Development (MDD, an armed Chadian opposition group based in the Lake Chad Region) is not involved in the coup attempt announced this morning by the Chadian Government, Brahim Malla Mahamat, vice chairman of the movement, told AFP today in Lagos. On the ground, however, the MDD claims that it took control of the Liwa locality (Lake Chad Region) after several skirmishes with government troops. "It cannot be ruled out that the government is preparing some arrests in reaction to these operations on the ground," Mr. Malla Mahamat added. The MDD, in response to "repeated attacks" by government troops on its positions since 13 January, counterattacked victoriously, destroying 60 government vehicles and seizing about 20 others, he specified.

The latest clashes justify the MDD's call for the setting up of a "buffer zone" by French troops in the Lake Chad Region, Brahim Malla Mahamat stated further. The

MDD had made this one of the conditions of its participation in the national conference, which opened on 15 January and to which it was not invited, in the end. The MDD vice chairman also "called to witness" the delegates of the national conference, asking them to understand that "the MDD cannot fold its arms when attacked."

(Official sources in Ndjamena announced this morning that a coup attempt had been foiled over the weekend in Chad. This coup attempt is believed to have been the work of the Movement for the Defense of Democracy (MDD) based in Nigeria and a branch of which is led by Mr. Koiri Guini, former President Habre's nephew.)

Since the former president fled to Senegal, the MDD has maintained an atmosphere of insecurity in the Lake Chad area, where clashes have taken place regularly since the beginning of this year.

Rwanda

Prime Minister on Arusha Talks, Security Problems

EA2601174493 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1045 GMT
26 Jan 93

[Text] The prime minister, Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, held a news conference today aimed at explaining the problem of the Arusha talks and the lack of security in our country. Gaspard Rwakana was among the reporters present:

The prime minister began by informing the reporters about the situation regarding both issues: The Arusha talks and the deterioration of security in most parts of the country, especially in Gisenyi Prefecture [northern Rwanda]. The prime minister said that the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Boniface Ngulinzira, was heading the government delegation to the Arusha talks.

The prime minister explained that Ngulinzira was the one who had been given the government's directives. He said the defense minister [who was chosen by Habyarimana to head the government delegation] should be in the country to supervise the return of peace at a time when security in the country is worsening. Prime Minister Nsengiyaremye said that Minister Ngulinzira was the one with the government mandate and that the government had never disowned or replaced him.

[Begin Nsengiyaremye recording] The talks should have started on 25 January. Up to today, 26 January, the Rwandan delegation has not yet gone to Arusha. Last night, you heard the cause of this: It is because the president of the Republic made the decision to replace the head of the Rwandan delegation. Such a thing, however, is unacceptable and even impossible, since those who go officially to the talks are those with the government directives. The directives were given to the

foreign minister at a government meeting. In order to alter this, it is necessary for the government to meet again to see if there is any justification in changing its decision, before proceeding with the change.

This change, therefore, was not made at a government meeting. In addition, no clear and understandable reasons were given for the change. [Words indistinct] if the defense minister goes to the Arusha talks, he will not be carrying government directives; he will have been sent there with a personal message, therefore he cannot conduct the talks in such a way as to reach a result which is acceptable to the government and internationally.

I therefore hope, as I explained to the president of the Republic, that he will correct these things quickly so that the government delegates take part in the Arusha talks, that they take the government's message with them and reach acceptable results. This is not the only issue. To send the defense minister at a time when there is little security, and when he is the one who should supervise the gendarmes and soldiers to ensure security and the restoration of peace in trouble spots, would enable criminals who are currently killing and looting, to act unhindered. [end recording]

Concerning the question of security, the prime minister explained that peace had been disturbed in several areas especially in Ruhengeri and Gisenyi Prefectures. That is why on Monday, 25 January, the prime minister met ministers charged with the country's security: The minister of interior, the minister of defense, and the minister of information. At the meeting, which will be held every Monday or whenever necessary, the head of the Gendarmerie and the head of investigations in the country were also present. They made decisions related to keeping the peace. Many gendarmes have been sent to Gisenyi, where the authorities have been asked to hold meetings with citizens. The prime minister and the president should also hold talks to discuss how peace can return. The prime minister is ready to meet the president of the Republic.

Concerning the question of disturbances in Gisenyi, according to news from the prime minister's office, 53 people had died by 25 January. Those targeted are the Bagogwe people, Tutsi, and other members of parties other than the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development and the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic.

Habyarimana Urges Understanding Within Government

EA2601182893 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT
25 Jan 93

[Speech by Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] Rwandans, last week there were demonstrations and even fighting in some parts of the country. If

one gets to the bottom of things, one finds that the cause is just misunderstanding and lack of tolerance among the members of the parties. However, the real cause of such behavior is mainly found to be the way the last Arusha talks were carried out and the results. However, all Rwandans still continue to hope that the Arusha talks will help us to end the war. [passage omitted]

As I had earlier requested, I had hoped that the fourth round of talks would correct some of the earlier agreements. That is not the way it happened. The talks did not take into account the proposals of the majority of Rwandans, although this had been my wish. This is the cause of last week's disturbances. [passage omitted]

I would like to ask the parties to continue consultations so that some of the content of the agreements reached on 9 January may be corrected to the satisfaction of all, otherwise, we will have struggled for nothing, as some people would not respect the agreements. It would be sad to find such agreements, which did not come out of a consensus, become a source of fighting and misunderstanding.

Once again we request the mediation committee to continue to help us so that the talks produce leadership that would be advantageous to Rwanda and the times we are in. [passage omitted]

Once again, I ask the Rwandan Government to forge an understanding. Its members should understand each other. They should be dedicated to the interests of the country and not put their personal interests or those of their parties first. It is sad to note that on a question as important as that of Arusha, the Government of Rwanda cannot reach an understanding on ideas.

Instead of its directives being taken into account by the Rwandan delegation, the delegation gets directives from some institutions which sometimes have no authority to give them. Members of the government should represent all Rwandans. They should not mix their official duties with those of their parties. All Rwandans are watching them in their duties. Parties should understand each

other; they should avoid any source of misunderstanding and anything which could cause friction among Rwandans.

They should do everything possible so that the differences which are brought about by multipartyism are on the level of ideas aimed at policies meant to build the country. Rwandans, the next round of talks will center on the question of making the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] soldiers part of the Rwandan Army. This is a technical question. I found that it is necessary for departments related to the Armed Forces to have an important role to play in the talks. That is why I appointed the minister of defense to head the Rwandan delegation. I request all Rwandans to support the Rwandan delegates to help them hold talks with the RPF and bring about peace to all Rwandans. I also ask countries which assist us in the talks to assist the Rwandan delegates to carry out the instructions given to them.

Rwandans, I decided to address you because it looks as if Rwanda is at the crossroads. It is therefore important that what happened last week, especially the disturbances which occurred in some corners of the country, end once and for all in our country. It is good that Rwandans chose the multiparty system. They should use it to bring together different ideas and forge an understanding. They should not however, listen to those who mislead them to fight each other under the pretext that they belong to different parties, tribes or regions.

The multiparty system, I remind you, does not teach Rwandans to confront each other. You should struggle for peace in our Rwanda so that all of us find a remedy to the problems facing our country. You should adopt the common objective of ending the war so that, as I requested at the beginning of this year, Rwandans unite further.

We should all fight for the unity of all Rwandans. This is the objective which the delegates at the Arusha talks should keep in their hearts. That way the results of the talks would be a source of hope for Rwandans in the future. We should keep in our hearts the sovereignty of our Rwanda, hoping that it continues to progress further. Thank you.

Kenya

Parliament Elects Speaker, Deputy, Whips

EA2701094593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Mr. Francis Ole Kaparo of KANU [Kenya African National Union] emerged the winner to become the speaker of the National Assembly in a secret ballot conducted today in the first session of the Seventh Parliament. [passage omitted]

Dr. Bonaya Godana was elected the deputy speaker, while Mr. Boy Juma Boy is the chief whip, and Jilo Falana deputy chief whip. All three are from KANU. [passage omitted]

[Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English at 1420 GMT on 26 January in a similar report adds: "His Excellency Daniel arap Moi has just been sworn in as MP [member of parliament] for Baringo Central [Rift Valley Province] in this Parliament. Other MP's are following suit."]

FORD-Asili Boycotts Election

EA2701085293 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The Seventh Parliament today elected Francis Ole Kaparo as its speaker in an election that was boycotted by FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili MP's [Members of Parliament]. Kaparo defeated his only opponent for the seat, Moses Keino, by a large margin.

Kaparo, a KANU [Kenya African National Union] nominee for the seat, polled 112, while Keino, a FORD-Kenya nominee, got 53 votes. The third candidate for the post, Justice Benna Luita, withdrew his candidature [at] the last minute. None of the two candidates was able to get a clear majority of 132 members required during the first two rounds of voting. The House, therefore, elected Kaparo on simple majority during the third round of voting.

President Moi attended and participated in the election of the speaker as the MP for Baringo Central. Immediately Kaparo was declared speaker, he took the chair and swore in the new members, starting with President Moi. In his acceptance speech, Kaparo pledged to serve the National Assembly with total commitment and impartiality. [passage omitted]

Commerce Minister in Talks With Russian Envoy

EA2701101093 Nairobi KNA in English 1400 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] Nairobi, 26 Jan (KNA)—The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation, Boris Mayorskiy, has said that a signed trade agreement between Kenya and Russia will be used as a base to develop trade with all kinds of goods. He noted

that the two countries had a striking similarities as they are going through democratic process which are not only easy and painful but also healthy. [sentence as received]

Mr Mayorskiy said this today when he paid a courtesy call on the minister for commerce and industry, Mr Kirugi M'Mukindia, in his office. He hailed the ministry's role in promoting trade between other countries, adding that Russia was willing to cooperate in creating enterprise prospects with Kenya. The ambassador said his country will send 20 businessmen to Kenya to explore the trade prospects during the months of April and May this year.

On his part the minister said that Kenya was keen to reactivate trade with other countries in eastern Europe. Mr M'Mukindia said his ministry will identify businessmen interested in trading with Russia so that they could make business visits to Russia to enhance trade between the two countries.

Mr M'Mukindia noted that his ministry was looking forward to expanding tea and coffee sales to Russia. Present were the trade representative of [the] Russian Embassy, Mr Oleg Rybakov, and the permanent secretary for commerce and industry, Mrs Githinji, among others.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi in Talks With ICRC Delegation

EA2601163793 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1045 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Excerpt] The president of Somalia, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, met in his office today a high-powered International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] delegation led by its chairman, Mr. Cornelio Sommaruga, who recently arrived in the country for a visit. The president of Somalia and the ICRC boss discussed ways of broadening ICRC operations in Somalia.

Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed said that although many humanitarian organizations had rushed to Somalia at the height of the famine, the work the ICRC had done and was still doing for this country and its people was unmatched. He said the ICRC had been operating at times in an extremely dangerous and difficult situation here which sometimes resulted in loss of life.

Ali Mahdi Mohamed assured Mr. Cornelio that his government would extend every possible assistance in ensuring the smooth operation of their work in the country. He further said ICRC personnel who lost their lives while working in Somalia for the Somalis would always be remembered by the current and future Somali generations in this land. He asked the ICRC chief not to be discouraged by isolated incidents which the ICRC encountered in its operations in Somalia since Somalia's situation was at the moment volatile.

The ICRC chief pledged to continue ICRC operations in Somalia as long as conditions allowed it. [passage omitted]

SNA Says Egyptian Forces 'Committing Indecencies'

EA2601192593 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali National Alliance [SNA] revealed today that the Egyptian forces, who are among the foreign troops who have come to our country to help the suffering Somali people, are practising slavery, committing indecencies, unjustly killing civilians in public, and committing even worse incidents these days.

The SNA spokesman said that since the Egyptian Government's displeasure with the victory of the fronts who chased Siad Barre out of the country had been made known, it was obvious that the Egyptian forces who had come to our country were carrying out the desires and views of the Egyptian Government of the day. It is a fact that they have come to pursue the vested interests of the Egyptian Government [word indistinct].

The latest acts these forces committed include the one today, 25 January at 1130, when they murdered members of a delegation on a working visit jointly led by Mr. Ali Ugas Abdulle and Mr. Osman Hasan Ali, alias Osman Ado, who are both in the United Somali Congress Central Committee. The SNA spokesman also said that the delegation, which was destined for Jasiira [near Mogadishu], met the (Unitas) alliance in (Halane). They were not carrying any arms and were on official business but were commanded to kneel and were beaten with rifle butts. The Egyptian forces did this in public. They also tore up their military identification cards and seriously battered Major Ali Mohamed when he attempted to disclose the truth. Among those present were Colonel Pilot Mohamed Kadiye (Shuale) who is the commander of Somali Air Force, Col. Abdulkadir Khalif Hanaf, Ahmed Hasan Adley, Hasan Mohamed Hasan, Khalif Olad Dhiisow, Maj. Ali Mohamed Maalim, and Osman Mahmud Roble.

The report added that the Egyptian forces killed one man and unjustly injured another. The spokesman added that Somali people should remain vigilant against the Egyptian troops who have come to our country to undermine Somali people.

Uganda

Museveni Urges Respect for Constitution

EA2601155493 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1905 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Speech by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to mark the seventh anniversary of the National Resistance Movement government; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Ugandans, seven years ago, the National Resistance Movement, [NRM], established an open political system where all Ugandans, irrespective of past political affiliations, were invited to participate. All people of goodwill enthusiastically responded to this invitation and today, the people in the villages have achieved a degree of unity, which they had not under the sectarian system of the past. Consensus building has taken place at all levels of governance, and on certain crucial issues we have been able to achieve nationwide consensus. I believe we have laid a firm foundation on which strong democratic institutions can be built.

On 31 December 1992 I received the draft Constitution from the chairman of the Uganda Constitutional Commission. A dedicated and highly qualified group of people had spent four years consulting and analyzing the views of the people to come up with the draft Constitution. They have carried out their mandate and at the end of the constitution-making exercise, we should have a constitution which the people of Uganda deserve. We hope that the new constitution will establish a truly democratic system of government where people's participation in governance will be unfettered, which will guarantee the fundamental rights and freedoms and entrench the principles of accountability and transparency by holders of public office.

We are entering the last stages of the constitution-making process. In the course of 1993 the constituent assembly may be elected if the national assembly approves the bill which is before them now. The constitution will be promulgated and the electoral commission appointed.

Elections of the president and parliament will be held in 1994. Although the making of the constitution is an important exercise and we have invested considerable resources into it, it is the attitude that really counts. It is therefore imperative that we cultivate the right attitude towards democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and constitutionalism. If we do not, the constitution which we are making will remain a mere piece of paper which could be blown away even by a light wind. Respect for the constitution must be ingrained into our political culture.

There is a growing opportunistic use of mistrust. This mistrust has been applied to the making of the constitution. In the initial stages of the exercise, some people were saying that the NRM government already had a constitution up its sleeve. It is now being said in some quarters that this distinguished group of people, the commissioner, in making their recommendations and in the writing of the draft constitution, were doing the bidding of the government. Such mistrust is a gross injustice. It is also a pernicious form of corruption. It undermines human dignity and patriotism. Leadership of any kind becomes impossible when bad faith, insincere motives are imputed by detractors intent on making political capital.

I call upon the perpetrators of this form of corruption to rethink their political strategies. Ugandans must have faith in their kind to do the best for their country. The constant undermining of people who try to do something useful would surely lead this country downhill. Instead of making all manner of insinuations towards the constitutional committee, ask them to produce the data that led them to their conclusions. This data should be contained in a constitutional committee report which they ought to publish and which was the basis of the proposals they made.

As 1994 approaches, shrill political voices of the past are increasingly being heard. The dictators of yesterday are now the champions of democracy. The violators of human rights are now the greatest defenders of those same human rights. Political actors in the sectarian system of the past, which led to so much misery, are now back on the stage. Ghosts of the past still haunt us. NRM will encourage all divergent views as long as they are within the conference of the constitution, as will be determined by the people.

However, it would be better for Uganda if those who committed mistakes yesterday were to repent and not to repeat the same mistakes. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the NRM to expose these mistakes. This we shall do at the right moment. The next two years will witness a lot of political activity in the country, leading to the election of the president and of Parliament. I urge all the actors to make issues the determinance of political debate, competition and choice. Any other approach is bound to be mistaken and counterproductive in the long run.

Those who in the past have thrived politically on manipulation of ethnicity, region, and religion should reconsider their actions. There should be a new political culture, premised on (containing) programs and not sectarianism. A lot has been and will be said about democracy up to the time of the general elections. The important thing, however, is to believe in it and not merely to use it as a mere slogan to get power.

The people are alert and will be asking whether those who are aspiring to leadership are behaving democratically or whether they believe in democracy. There is an unfortunate tendency for the political elite to assume that they understand the wishes of the population. They therefore usurp their voice, i.e., the voice of the people. The point of our political education programs is to make the ordinary citizens more assertive of their rights and more sensitive to the crucial issues affecting the country.

We, therefore, have citizens who are fully capable of expressing their will directly and not by proxy through the political elite. That is what the people have been doing with regard to the making of the constitution. This factor will become more apparent as we go along. Whatever political system we come up with, the litmus paper test of its success will be the peace, stability and development that it will generate. Ugandans have suffered so

much in the past because no durable political institutions were created, and powers were largely personal and absolute. The NRM government has done everything possible to achieve peace and stability. The committee system which we have established has created a modicum of unity, peace, and stability in many parts of the country.

It is definitely worth considering as we establish new political structures.

Fellow Ugandans, given the economic wasteland which we inherited in 1986, with the debt of \$1.3 billion and very little to show for it, the building of the economy has been an uphill task. However, we were undaunted. We have refurbished and revamped our economic and to a lesser extent our social infrastructures. Diversification of production, the reestablishment of our traditional economic staples, and new ventures in barter trade have all been attempted with some success. I thank you for the support you have given towards economic recovery and development.

The government has in the past seven years done its part, given the resources available. Inflation has been brought down from 240 percent in 1986 to the projected level of 15 percent for 1992/93. We have bitumenised 1,562 kilometers of roads. We have repaired power generation at Jinja by restoring an additional 60 megawatts and plans are already under way to create an additional 240 megawatts in the next four years. We have repaired the filtering and chlorinating of piped water to Kampala to a 100 percent capacity. What now remains in respect of Kampala is distribution to all parts of the city, especially the slum areas that were not served with water before. Piped water for other towns like Jinja, Mbarara, Tororo, Gulu, Masaka, is being worked on. Remember that piped water is necessary for human consumption and industries.

Telephone services have been extended to Mbarara and Kabale, and we are about to finalize automatic services to Lira, Rukungiri, Mubende, Bushenyi, Soroti, Mpigi, and so on.

Electricity has been restored to Lira, Apac, Soroti, Hoima, and Masindi. Moreover, electricity has been extended for the first time to Kabale, Rukungiri, and Ibanda. Plans are under way for extending electricity to Lira-Kitgum, Mbarara-Tororo and so on and so forth.

Since the inflation rate is expected to go down to 15 percent, I now expect the interest rates to go down commensurately. The treasury bill discount rate is now 22 percent. This downward movement of treasury bill discount rate should be reflected in the interest rates of the commercial banks. The onus is now on the individuals and families to plan their journeys to prosperity using these infrastructures put in place by government.

Therefore, in addition to posing the question, what has the government done for me, ask what you have done for

yourself and for your country. It is now common economic wisdom to rely on private effort for investment. This is because private investments are more efficient as far as profitability is concerned. They also do not overburden the budget of government. I would like to repeat my earlier appeal of ensuring a greater use of public limited liability companies in order to mobilize more small denomination equity contributions from a wider spectrum of the public. This instrument is within our means and is much more positive compared to endless borrowing from abroad.

Now that the Uganda shilling is virtually convertible, the greater difficulty for the investor is to accumulate enough local shillings. The route of public limited liability companies can help us to solve this problem. As I alluded earlier, the family is the core economic unit and should have a clear vision of its goals, what it wants to achieve over a certain period.

People, as individuals and families, must know where they want to move. Each family should ensure that they produce, as I have said many times in my talks up-country, one crop for food or a number of crops for food, and a crop or two or three for cash. In this way, the families will take advantage of the infrastructure and the improved macroeconomic climate to solve their own problems.

Those who are (crying) about poverty, especially in the areas which have already been served by improved

infrastructure, are doing so because they have not identified a crop or an economic activity which can bring them money.

Fellow Ugandans, with regard to Uganda's relations with her neighbors and the world beyond, our government has consistently pursued a positive foreign policy of cooperation and coexistence with all peace-loving peoples of the world. We have maintained the spirit of good neighborliness with all our neighbors and resisted even when provoked temptations that would undermine our peaceful coexistence. Peaceful and harmonious coexistence are preconditions for development and I urge all our neighbors and people of goodwill around the world to support peaceful coexistence.

In the seven years of our administration, we have endeavored to create peace and stability. We have encouraged the participation of the population in their own governance. We have tried to create economic order out of the chaos of the past. We have acted in good faith. We have appreciated criticism and positively responded to it. In this transitional period to a government under a new constitution, the NRM will endeavor to hand over to the next administration in a stable, peaceful, and united country.

As we celebrate the seventh anniversary of the NRM, I ask all of you to rededicate yourselves to the service and development of our nation. Merry celebrations.

Intelligence Officer Claims Spying on U.S. Envoy*MB2601184893 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
26 Jan 93 p 1*

[Text] A director of a Military Intelligence (MI) front company made the startling admission yesterday that he spied on foreign diplomats in South Africa as part of his duties.

Former Rhodesian soldier Gordon Gray, director of the MI front "Gladys Financial Consultants", told THE STAR he had to perform surveillance on diplomatic personnel working in the British, United States and Israeli embassies, as well as the Zimbabwean Trade Mission.

Gray said the surveillance included following people, placing bugging equipment, tapping telephones and searching rubbish bins for valuable pieces of information.

Gray, code-named "Blitz" in MI, said that some three years ago he put the U.S. ambassador's residence in Pretoria under surveillance.

He said MI suspected that the then-ambassador, William "Bill" Swing, was closely linked to a Central Intelligence Agency agent.

Gray said he left Gladys some time ago but that the company was still operating as an MI front.

The SUNDAY STAR this weekend identified Gladys and Eclipse Enterprises as MI fronts. Gladys is not listed in the Pretoria phone book, but Eclipse is recorded as operating out of Johannesburg offices in Unity House, Orange Grove.

Both companies generate income through legitimate business activities such as private investigations and security and financial consultancies.

Gray was paid a salary of R[and]3,800 a month, drove a company car and was entitled to fringe benefits. He operated in a cell of six other operatives but said he was never aware of the real names of his superiors. Members knew each other only by their codenames.

Gray said his MI handler, codenamed "Mielies", would give him a list of names of people he had to spy on. The names, he said, included those of diplomats suspected by the military of working for the CIA, British Intelligence, the Israeli Mossad and the Zimbabwean Central Intelligence Organisation.

"Foreign governments, especially the British and the Israelis, were very interested in what was going on at Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa]. We had to safeguard our military secrets," Gray said.

He said a surveillance operation would usually start with watching a person's general movements, finding out about his friends and contacts, and what bars and restaurants he frequented.

"I only did surveillance work and was never involved in killings or assassinations. Nobody was ever intimidated or blackmailed," he said. Gray added he also had to do surveillance on employees of the Atlas Aircraft Corporation because they were suspected of leaking information to the British and Israeli intelligence agencies.

A British embassy spokesman yesterday said the embassy never commented on matters affecting its security. The U.S. embassy would not comment either.

By late yesterday, the SADF [South African Defence Force] had not responded to Gray's allegations.

Angolan Minister Invites Government Mediation*MB2601154993 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in
English 1100 GMT 26 Jan 93*

[From the "Channel Africa Report"]

[Text] The Angolan Government has invited South Africa to play a mediating role in the Angolan conflict. Angola's Minister Without Portfolio Lopo de Nascimento said after a meeting with South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha that both countries would benefit from peace in the region. He spoke to Steyn de Preuter through an interpreter:

[Begin recording] [Nascimento, in Portuguese fading into English translation] First of all, I think that South African Government has interest in having a peace situation in the region. To have a peace situation in Angola would be more useful to help the development in South Africa, rather than a situation of war. South Africa always had close relationship with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]; therefore, South African can play an important role in persuading UNITA to accept the results of the elections. Military option will not be the solution to the conflict. We need that UNITA goes to the peace accords which were signed in Portugal. I think that the South African Government could play a very important role, not only in the Angolan interests, but in South Africa's as well.

[De Preuter] It seems there are rays of hope at the moment. Both the government and UNITA have agreed to cease-fire talks in Addis Ababa. How successful do you think the outcome will be? Do you think that both parties are committed to a cease-fire agreement?

[Nascimento] As far as our government [is concerned], we've already said that we are ready to go to Addis Ababa. [end recording]

No Evidence of Police Torture Uncovered*MB2601204393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1932
GMT 26 Jan 93*

[By Jonathon Rees]

[Text] Rustenburg Jan 26 SAPA—A swift police investigation into chilling allegations that their colleagues had

tortured and murdered political detainees drew to a close on Tuesday [26 January] with no evidence of bodies in any of the "graves" identified by a former policeman.

Former Municipal Constable Johnny Mokaleng may now face charges of fraud and obstructing the course of justice after he claimed that he was part of a group of black and white police officers who tortured, murdered and buried black activists in the western Transvaal, SA [South African] Police spokesman Col Johan Mostert said.

Mr Mokaleng, however, stood firm with his dramatic allegations on Tuesday. He told a media conference he suspected police had removed the bodies.

After excavating a large hole in the bush outside Rustenburg on Monday night, and finding no human remains, police dug up the back yard of the Welverdiend police station on Tuesday, with a similar result.

The only exciting moment of the dig was the unearthing and severing of a telephone cable which cut the station's communications.

Col Mostert said most of the policemen implicated in the murders by Mr Mokaleng had not been able to substantiate his allegations. The others had not yet been contacted.

A lawyer acting for the SOWETAN newspaper, which first published Mr Mokaleng's claims, on Monday praised police for the "honest and expeditious" manner in which they had carried out their investigation.

Col Mostert said Mr Mokaleng was legally dismissed from the police force in April 1991 after being arrested as a bad debtor, Col Mostert said.

However, in his affidavit, Mr Mokaleng claims he was duped and mistakenly signed a discharge form which his superior presented as a leave form.

He said he had approached several newspapers and a radio station for help before the SOWETAN showed an interest in his plight and were told his allegations of torture and murder.

He said although he had been drunk on the night he claims to have joined the officers who buried four political activists, he could "still distinguish right from wrong".

A number of graves near the site excavated on Monday night, and investigated by police on Monday, turned out to have no connection with Mr Mokaleng's claims.

Government, ANC Issue Statement After Talks

MB2701084493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] The government and the ANC [African National Congress] emerged after a five-day bosberaad [bush summit] yesterday with multiparty talks very much still on track. Patrick Cull reports:

The two parties said in a joint statement after the talks they had been looking at models for power-sharing and regionalism, a clear sign that agreement in principle on these issues had been reached.

The statement said the future of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] homelands, appointment of a new SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] board and the independent media and electoral commissions had also been discussed. A government source indicated after the talks that there was still hope to have the first phase of interim government in place by June. Whether that happens can well depend on today's meeting between the government and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

When the two sides met last week, there were angry and bitter exchanges of accusations. The government will have to get these talks back on an even track if the whole negotiation process is not to be jeopardized.

AZAPO Rejects Interim Parliament

MB2201152893 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 22-28 Jan 93 p 12

[Unattributed report: "AZAPO Backs Elections—Not an Interim Parliament"]

[Text] AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] says it will be contesting an eventual election, but it would not allow its elected representatives to take part in an interim parliament.

AZAPO publicity secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae told NEW NATION this week that his organisation was opposed to the notion that the constituent assembly (CA) will also act as an interim parliament—as advanced by organisations such as the ANC [African National Congress] and the National Party (NP).

"We do not see our way through to what we call the 'Muzorewa solution', where the liberation movement will be invited to co-administer apartheid," said Mokae.

Mokae says AZAPO wants the government to resign before the Black Consciousness organisation will take part in any negotiating forum involving the government.

"This is necessary so that all the players in that forum will negotiate as equals. At present, they (the NP) have the power, because they have the so-called security forces in their hands, the money and all other resources.

"We need to negotiate with them as equals and we believe that for that to happen, they should vacate their positions in the government," says Mokae.

Asked whether his organisation believed that this was feasible or realistic, Mokae said: "They detained us, they drove us into exile, they did all sorts of things to us and

it seemed not feasible for them to come to the realisation that they were in the wrong. It was the pressure that our people mounted through struggle that our people were released from jail, our organisations were unbanned, and that, in fact, we are where we are today."

But, other than this, AZAPO does not seem to have any other options in place. Mokae says AZAPO will not initiate any meetings with the government as it is still AZAPO's policy not to talk to the government directly.

He said that the government had expressed a willingness to talk to them and they had appointed a "go between", but no meetings had so far been scheduled.

Mokae says they will not be "tailing" the government to ensure a meeting takes place. "We will be ready to meet them only when they have resigned from the government and have indicated that they are ready to discuss the modalities of the CA," he said.

Mokae says AZAPO hopes to become the home of people who are disillusioned by the direction taken by "some sections of the liberation movement".

PAC Stages Sit-In at East London Newspaper

MB2701093993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0907 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Umtata Jan 27 SAPA—Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] members began a sit-in at the DAILY DISPATCH bureau in Umtata on Wednesday in protest against the East London-based newspaper's alleged "Campaign of Silence" against their organisation.

Spokesman Zingisa Mkabile claimed the DISPATCH had continually refused to publish PAC statements and did not cover PAC events in the region.

A DISPATCH truck was reportedly hijacked or blocked in Butterworth earlier in the day.

Wednesday's edition of the newspaper had not reached Umtata by late morning.

Mr Mkabile would not comment on whether the PAC was responsible for the hijacking, but did say his organisation was "rejoicing".

"We have heard that they are sending another truck from East London. We will make sure that it does not come to Transkei," he warned.

Mr Mkabile also called on all members in the region to boycott the paper. "We would like to assure the management that we will definitely kill their entire business operation in the Transkei region."

Editor Denies Charges

MB2701113993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1038 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Excerpts] East London Jan 27 SAPA—Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] members turned back a DAILY DISPATCH truck delivering newspapers to the Transkei at Queenstown early Wednesday, and the whereabouts of a second truck are unknown, Glyn Williams said.

The DISPATCH editor was reacting in a statement in East London to a sit-in by PAC members of the paper's bureau in Umtata and the fact that delivery trucks had not reached the Transkei capital.

He said the whereabouts of the second truck which had entered the Transkei at Kei bridge were unknown. [passage omitted]

Mr Williams also dismissed claims that the DISPATCH had ignored events and statements. Mr Mkabile alleged the paper had waged a "Campaign of Silence" against his organisation. The sit-in was in protest at this.

The editor, who spoke to Mr Mkabile by telephone on Wednesday morning, pointed out that the events and statements supposedly not reported on had in fact appeared in the newspaper.

"These included two separate reports on the visit to Transkei by the deputy president of the PAC, Mr Johnson Mlambo, one of which included a picture.

"The newspaper had also published a report to the area by the national organiser, Mr M. Nemaadzivhanani, though it had emanated from the East London office, and had not specifically mentioned Transkei.

"Full coverage had been given to a New Year message by the president, Mr Clarence Makwetu, as representative of the PAC in general.

"With regards to the PAC regional conference, which was scheduled for this weekend...the Umtata staff was (on Wednesday) due to send a report...for publication in tomorrow's (Thursday's) DAILY DISPATCH."

Mr Williams said he and his Umtata staff were unaware of problems concerning the PAC in the Transkei until Wednesday's action.

"I assured Mr Mkabile that we wish to serve all our readers and told him that I am always prepared to discuss any problem areas, and to resolve any difficulties."

PAC Publicity Director Reacts

MB2701113693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 27 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] regional leadership should talk to the

DAILY DISPATCH management to resolve their differences, PAC Director of Publicity and Information Waters Toboti said on Wednesday.

He was reacting to the sit-in by about 15 PAC members at the DISPATCH's Umtata bureau in protest against the newspaper allegedly refusing to publish the organization's statements or cover PAC events.

Speaking from the Johannesburg head office, Mr Toboti said it was the duty of the press to cover every activity on the ground, irrespective of ideology.

He pointed out the protest action was decided on at regional level and he had learnt of the sit-in only on Wednesday morning.

Mr Toboti said the PAC region knew the situation best and he did not disagree with the action taken.

He emphasised, however, that he believed it would be best for the regional leadership to engage in talks with the paper's management to resolve the conflict.

Further Reaction to Education Renewal Strategy

DP, CP Spokesmen Comment

MB2601164793 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The Democratic Party [DP] has welcomed the government's education renewal strategy document. The DP education spokesman Roger Barrows says the party is concerned at the government's lack of political will to eliminate racial inequalities. He says the government's acceptance of a shift away from racial thinking in education vindicates the DP's education policies over the years. Barrows says the major worry is the lack of political will to eradicate the inequalities in supply of resources to education. He says the government must realize that it will have to channel every resource, including foreign funding, into the extremely rapid elimination of backlogs.

The Conservative Party [CP] has criticized the government's new education plan. CP Education spokesman Andre Gerber says it is an attempt to preempt the ANC alliance in achieving a unitary state in South Africa. Gerber says the CP would do everything in its power to mobilize the Afrikaner nation and whites against, in his words, the foolish direction in which education is being sent.

ANC Spokesman Reacts

MB2701061193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] There has been mixed reaction to the government's announcement of a comprehensive plan to establish a single, nonracial education department.

The Democratic Party, while welcoming the strategy, said it was concerned about, what it termed, the lack of

political will to eliminate racial inequalities. The director general of education and training, Dr. Bernhard Louw, said the strategy in which the interests of black education were interwoven, offered a narrowing of the spending gap in education. Among the other organizations to welcome the move are the Federal Teachers' Council, the Union of Teachers' Associations, and the Cape Afrikaans Parents' Association.

The ANC [African National Congress] has described the proposed policy as a further contribution to the debate for a revised education system. An ANC spokesman said the organization's own proposals for a restructured system would serve, together with the government's blueprint, as a basis for substantial discussion. On the other hand, those who have rejected the proposal include the Conservative Party [CP], the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], and the Azanian People's Organization.

The CP described the new education system as an attempt by the government to preempt the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance's realizing the ideal of a unitary state in South Africa. The education renewal strategy was announced in Cape Town by National Education Minister Piet Marais, who said it was no longer possible for the government to finance any school that operated on a racial basis. Mr. Marais said he believed there would soon be a single minister of education with strong education departments under the authority of local, democratically elected, nonracial structures.

All this he said would nevertheless depend on a future constitutional system.

26 January Review of Current Events, Issues

MB2601194893

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

'Power Poker'—"Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi does not fear only that the government and the ANC [African National Congress] are making secret deals about our future," begins the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 26 January in a page 6 editorial. "Buthelezi worries, too, that he and his organisation are being sidelined. Inkatha's present behavior is not calculated to lessen either development." The editorial argues, however, that the temptation to leave Buthelezi out of a settlement is not realistic, as the deal "would be fragile and probably short-lived in a country racked by violence." Buthelezi, the paper says, cannot afford to play "the continual spoiler" because he may wake up one day to find, like the Conservative Party's Treurnicht, that there are others within the Zulu nation who are willing to negotiate. "Buthelezi has not reached this point....On the other hand, Buthelezi has reason to feel threatened. The power brokering has started, and what is at stake is not just Buthelezi's place in a transitional

government but his power base in KwaZulu....If he cannot run South Africa he wants to be sure of running a large part of Natal."

'Police Image'—In a second editorial on the same page the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English discusses reforming the image of the police. "Just how difficult the task of the SA [South African] Police will be in rehabilitating itself in the eyes of the black community became clear yesterday when fresh allegations of atrocities were directed at the force within a day of its announcement of plans to clean up its image." The editorial notes that the police would like to transform its image from "a unique, self-supporting subculture" into a force with a totally new style, working with the community in its efforts to prevent and solve crime," but much "depends on the attitude of the black community and in particular the political organisations which were so mercilessly hounded when they were banned."

SOWETAN

Police Torture Viewed—"Those responsible for some of the most terrible acts of torture in the name of State security can expect no rest until the entire abominable tale is fully exposed," begins the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 26 January in a page 6 editorial. "It was common knowledge that people were being tortured and often dispatched routinely with a casual cruelty that was almost bizarre." However, "the most terrible thing about their acts were that they were carried out under the protection of State jobs or the uniforms they wore. They were carried out with sadistic delight by people who used the State's security as an excuse to act in insane and sick ways." The editorial goes on to say that "it is encouraging...that senior State officers are acting with speed to solve the Bopape case."

Negotiation Process Assessed—"South Africa's negotiation process is currently moving two steps forward—and two steps backwards," states a second editorial on the same page of the Johannesburg SOWETAN on 26 January. It notes that the bush meeting between the government and ANC is taking place while relations between the government and Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, "have plummeted to an all-time low." Any chance of the government talking to the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, remains remote. "The gravest danger to the entire process is when the ANC and the Government deduce from the above situation that they need to forge ahead, regardless....The IFP and PAC remain indispensable to the negotiation process and extraordinary measures may have to be used to assuage their misgivings and draw them in."

BEELD

Political Cool-Heads Needed—An editorial on page 6 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 25 January states that "it is unfortunate that the negotiation process is inclined towards a triangular relationship, in which first the IFP and then the ANC steps forward as the government/National Party's closest ally. At present the

government and the ANC are closer together, with the IFP acting as the spoil-sport for the past few months....Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi must be careful that he does not try to win all, and then, like a Jonas Savimbi, end up losing everything. The IFP is only a regional force, with ethnic symbols and all—even though it tries to create, by means of white advisors, the impression of being a representative organization....We hope that political cool-heads begin some shuttle diplomacy before the government and the IFP meet again this week for talks, and before the state president's direction-giving address on 29 January, because the current confrontation is filled with threatening disaster."

Government Must Heed Warning Lights—An editorial on the same page of the Johannesburg BEELD of 25 January says: "It has been correctly remarked that the sagging support for President F. W. de Klerk reflected in the latest Markinor poll is linked to the current time and place, and it is also true that the political situation is extremely fluid. In many ways the poll results are a political mirror of 1992. After the surge of optimism over the referendum, the opposite emerged—confrontation in place of negotiation. By November of 1992 the process had apparently reached its low point. The more extremist political forces, like Mr. Chris Hani, had gained strong support, while more moderate leaders, like President de Klerk and Mr. Nelson Mandela, lost support. The awful alternative to negotiation had been established. But in December the negotiations were set in motion again and are being strongly continued in the new year. Surveys should now begin to tell another story, because the political scene is again fluid. The government, however, would be foolish if it ignores the warning lights. There is large-scale restlessness because of the perception that the government is no longer in control. Crime is rising, the economy is bleeding to death, and prisoners are being released in their thousands. For the reformer de Klerk it is becoming more difficult to remain at the forefront of imaginative reform. And that, at a time when the first shots in the election campaign are being fired—an election which the National Party believes it can win."

* De Villiers Views Negotiations, NP Cabinet

93AF0305A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
18 Dec 92 p 13

[Interview with Dawie de Villiers, chief of the NP (National Party) negotiating team, by Carl Meyer; place and date not given]

[Text] Speculations about "hawks" and "doves" in State President de Klerk's cabinet, the turmoil that the government's handling of the negotiating process and violence has caused among Nationalists, and prospects for the coming year—Dr. Dawie de Villiers, Cape Province leader of the National Party (NP) and head of the NP's negotiating team, expresses his views on these issues in a comprehensive interview with Carl Meyer of DIE BURGER, BEELD's sister newspaper.

[Meyer] There are troublesome reports and rumors about dissention in the cabinet over the issue of whether there should be cooperation with Inkatha or with the African National Congress (ANC) in a future alliance.

[De Villiers] The government has just held a bush meeting [out-of-town, private talks] that was very fruitful and, in my view, successful in the sense that we thoroughly reviewed our goals and objectives among ourselves. There is absolute unanimity on them. The stories about dissention in the NP have been circulating for a long time now. Things were written on that subject in opposition newspapers prior to the Cape Province Congress. There is nothing new about looking for dissention within the ruling party. I can say with conviction that the state president enjoys absolute loyalty on the part of all of his cabinet colleagues. He has the full support of the cabinet and its caucus. It is possible that there could be differences in accentuation in regard to approach and strategy, but this is only evidence of a vital party that, in its struggles with problems, is properly creating room for differences in accentuation.

[Meyer] There is talk of "hawks" and "doves" in the cabinet...

[De Villiers] There are no differences in the party I am aware of that present the slightest possibility of erosion or a split. Indeed, I would predict that the party is going to usher in a new phase of growth in 1993 and that we will be able to go into the elections ahead—in late 1993 or early 1994—as one of the strongest parties. After a difficult year, a frustrating year such as we have behind us, there is a tendency to blame people. The state president himself was the object of a series of very personal attacks—and recently in the opposition press as well. He has been criticized and accused of a whole series of things, which makes you realize once again that we are dealing with opposition groups who would like to hurt the NP.

[Meyer] What about the contention that the NP no longer has the will to govern?

[De Villiers] State President de Klerk stated emphatically and clearly (in a newspaper interview) that such a contention is devoid of all truth. The government is firmly resolved to manage the transition to a new dispensation—and to manage it well—but of course we are not always permitted to do so. Until the disruptive actions of extraparlimentary groups are also stopped, it remains difficult to keep government functioning effectively on all fronts.

[Meyer] Are you satisfied, despite the problems that have been encountered, with the progress that has been made with the negotiations in 1992?

[De Villiers] No, I am not satisfied. No one can be satisfied. As far as negotiations are concerned, it was a frustrating and unfortunate year but perhaps it was necessary that we first had to bog down and experience frustration in order to arrive at greater realism. For the

ANC it was necessary to realize that it cannot seize governmental authority in the country and that the government cannot be overthrown by mass action and protest. The only manner of creating a new dispensation is through peaceful negotiations.

CODESA [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II took place amid enormously exaggerated expectations. The collapse of them and the impasse that followed were perhaps necessary in order to bring us to a point at the end of the year where we can now look towards the future with greater realism.

[Meyer] It appears that the ANC has been taking more moderate stances recently. What was the turning point? Was it Bisho?

[De Villiers] Bisho was a turning point for the ANC. From CODESA II on the more radical elements in the ANC were in control. That was the reason for the marches, strikes, continuous mass action and everything that accompanied them. The total futility of the actions and the confrontation caused by them created the opportunity for the ANC members more disposed to negotiations to win back their positions.

[Meyer] Despite those developments, there are still troublesome recriminations that the government has made too many concessions to the ANC.

[De Villiers] The talks that took place with the ANC and other organizations were in the first place—and continue to be—designed to bring about multiparty negotiations. Only through multiparty negotiations can our constitutional problems be solved and not through agreements involving one or two parties. As far as the agreements with the ANC or other organizations are concerned, no agreement whatsoever has been made about which the other parties have not been informed.

The memorandum of understanding with the ANC includes aspects over which the government itself has authority and, in regard to the two contentious issues—that is, the weapons and the hostels—it was proper for the government to act irrespective of what could be negotiated with other parties. In any case, we had already indicated that the measures regarding dangerous weapons and hostels that were included in the agreement will be undertaken by us because we have a responsibility in the country. The government must fulfill its responsibility to further reduce violence. If dangerous weapons have to be seized, we must do it. In a letter to Mr. Mandela prior to 26 September, the state president very clearly stated that we intend to act on those two issues.

Ongoing talks are also being held with the Inkatha Freedom Party. Final action in this regard is always subject to clarification involving the interested parties. In the case of the hostels, this is being done with the residents of the hostels and the people in the surrounding

area. In the case of weapons, the government has consistently undertaken to first discuss the proclamation banning dangerous weapons with the interested parties. Mr. Hernus Kriel (Minister of Law and Order) had already attempted to arrange various agreements with Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

[Meyer] What do you think the chances are that general elections for a new dispensation can be held as early as next year?

[De Villiers] An election is the result of a process. First, you finalize important steps. To the extent that progress is made, the election becomes a possibility. We are of the opinion that if negotiations get going early next year and consensus can be quickly achieved regarding the outstanding issues involved in a transitional constitution, transitional government/government of national unity, or a few other outstanding issues—particularly the powers and authority of regional governments—then it is not out of the question that the process for holding an election could begin as early as midyear. We still feel, however, that it is too optimistic to think that everything will be ready in time for an election late next year. It is not out of the question, but in my view it would be more realistic to set April 1994 as a date.

[Meyer] Experts at the World Economic Forum warned over the weekend that South Africa could be marginalized and that countries would no longer be interested in investing here. How do you view the matter?

[De Villiers] No large-scale foreign investment will be had until an investment-friendly environment is created in South Africa. Such an environment requires stability and confidence in the political and governmental dispensation. There are some reasons for believing that perhaps next year things could be somewhat better with the economy. There are bright spots, but the crux of the matter remains unavoidable: As long as South Africa is in a fluid, transitional phase without progress in the negotiations, there will not be the confidence necessary for the economy to grow.

[Meyer] Are we really prepared for a democratic system in which stability, peace, and prosperity are to be given priority when the ANC is giving thousands of people military training abroad and the PAC's (Pan-Africanist Congress) APLA (Azania People's Liberation Army) is massacring whites?

[De Villiers] The underlying violence and polarization are matters that will have to be addressed first of all before constitutional negotiations can be resumed. Those issues are very high up on our agenda for our January talks with the ANC.

[Meyer] What is the government's view on the training of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe] personnel abroad?

[De Villiers] It is stipulated in the agreements with the ANC that MK members cannot continue to be recruited and trained in South Africa. The ANC's interpretation is

that this means they can recruit people here and have them trained abroad. For that reason it is going to be a crucial matter in discussions between us.

[Meyer] A whole lot has been said and written about the reaction in the ranks of the Cape Province Nationalists to the government's handling of the negotiation process and general conditions in the country. Have tempers been completely calmed down now?

[De Villiers] Insofar as there was restlessness among the members, it had already been taken care of at the congress. I do not blame anyone who is not privy to the necessary information regarding what the government and the NP are doing when he asks: What is the government doing about this?

I believe that as the process unfolds and we also succeed in conveying better what it is we are about, there will be more and more satisfaction within party ranks. We are also involved in strategies—just as any other party. The moment you go out on the stage and say your strategy is the following, it ceases to be a strategy. That is why it is also necessary for our supporters to trust us while we give the requisite accounting on a regular basis at caucuses and congresses.

* Unemployment Problems, Statistics Highlighted

* Jobs Lost in 1992

93AF0299A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Dec 92 p 9

[Article by Thabo Leshilo]

[Text] Close to 100,000 formal sector jobs were lost during 1992 and workers experienced a sharp decline in real wages, experts have told THE STAR.

The South African Chamber of Business put the number of jobs lost in the private sector at 85,000 and the public sector at 5,790 by the second half of this year.

A spokesman said the mining industry shed 29,000 jobs, manufacturing 35,000, construction 18,000, commerce 3,500 while the service sector, which includes finance, banks and insurance, employed 2,220 more people.

Steel and Engineering Industries of SA (Seifsa) executive director Brian Angus said the metal and engineering industries had, since the beginning of the year, cut staff by 49,000, bringing the industry to its lowest workforce in 20 years.

According to the Chamber, 300,000 jobs have been lost since the second half of 1989, which marked the beginning of S.A.'s longest recession.

The situation is even bleaker considering that only 4 percent of the country's approximately 250,000 matriculants are expected to find employment in the formal economy in 1993.

Research by industrial relations consultants, Andrew Levy and Associates, shows that on average, wage increases were far below the inflation rate for the first time in six years—from 16.1 percent in 1991 to 12.6 percent this year.

However, there was still some hope that things would shape up next year said Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] negotiations co-ordinator Jayandira Naidoo.

"Although the National Peace Accord was grounded this year, it has now been consolidated, raising hopes for a political settlement next year, which is vital for an upswing in the economy."

Naidoo hailed the creation of the restructured National Manpower Commission (NMC) and the National Economic Forum (NEF) and the talks between Cosatu and the S.A. Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs as "the most positive" developments.

"A big plus for the labour movement was the extension of Basic Conditions of Employment Act to farm and domestic workers."

Added Angus: "It has been a very difficult year for employers in the metal and engineering industries, marked by a lot of confrontation and resort to legal proceedings."

Due to a deterioration in the economy, the industries were forced to settle for the "quite low" wage increase of 9.1 percent after strikes by the National Union of Metalworkers and the Metal and Electrical Workers' Union.

"Now that events of 1992 are behind us, we hope to make progress regarding the future of the industry and training next year."

Angus predicted the economy would pick up during the first half of 1993 if negotiations were back on track early in the new year.

* University Graduates

93AF0299B Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English
17 Dec 92 p 8

[Article by Lara Logan]

[Text] A university degree and a job don't go together.

At most, 5 percent of university graduates are expected to find employment in the New Year, according to statistics gathered by the Durban Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce.

Many of them will be forced to find work at restaurants and pizza parlours—even then you have to be lucky enough to be first in the queue.

"The market is generally bad but it is difficult to gauge the extent," said head of the Human Resources Unit, Basil Smith.

Gone are the days when university students could sail into high-powered jobs on the basis of a first class academic qualification.

In fact, about 90 percent of those graduates who do find employment will be overqualified for that job, according to Mr Smith.

He said: "The market is looking for experienced people. Graduates without work experience are in many cases as useful to companies as unskilled employees."

This is because it takes longer to make a graduate productive than it does someone trained to practical skills.

"It takes a company one week to train someone with practical knowledge as opposed to six months to train a graduate," said Mr Smith.

"The structural limitations in the market which face graduates explain why technikons have recently come into their own and technikon diplomas are often preferred over degrees."

Mr Smith stressed the importance of attaining a balance between practical and theoretical training which the university degree fails to achieve.

This is bad news for students who now have to attain as much practical job experience as possible while studying if they are to find any worthwhile employment on graduating.

Otherwise, a newly qualified lawyer may find him or herself working as a legal secretary or a B. Comm graduate employed as a clerk. The legal profession, like the business world, is suffering from oversupply and lack of demand.

Mr Smith said the more practical fields like electrical and mechanical engineers faced a brighter future than civil and construction engineers who were suffering from the depressed state of the building and engineering industry.

The shortage of job opportunities in the market place makes newly-qualified people increasingly anxious to latch onto any offer they find.

Many people, however, know little about being interviewed and take every rejection to heart.

Experts advise anyone in an interview to practise non-attachment—this is the art of becoming more and more comfortable with whatever happens and learning to regard so-called rejections as opportunities.

They also recommend interviewees ask their own questions and learn trust and self-acceptance.

Bad interviews do not necessarily mean failure, especially in the current marketplace where highly qualified academics battle against those with experience.

*** Motor Industry**

93AF0299C Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 21/22 Nov 92 p 8

[Excerpt] Employment levels in the vehicle component industry have plunged by one-third, from about 73,000 to 50,000, over the past 18 months.

This is one of the side-effects of phase six of the local content programme which has increased new car costs and generally undermined the viability of the industry, according to Mr Denzil Vermooten, executive director of the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers (NAACAM).

Interviewed in Durban this week, Mr Vermooten said "out-dated protectionist policies" were continuing to erode the industry's viability and international competitiveness.

Local raw materials—steel, aluminium and chemicals—enjoy protection levels of 60 percent and more. Local component manufacturers are forced to buy raw materials at prices 50 percent to 90 percent higher than their competitors overseas pay.

In some instances, these competitors are able to export finished products to S.A. at prices cheaper than the raw material alone would cost S.A. manufacturers.

However, it is phase six which has caused the most concern—and NAACAM has welcomed government appointment of a study group which will meet for the first time next Friday.

Most in the industry do concede phase six has increased export-consciousness. Overall component exports are expected to reach R1.5 billion this year (from about R180 million in the mid-80s).

However, Mr Vermooten says, it also has greatly contributed to job losses in the component manufacturing sector, stifling economic progress.

[Passage omitted]

*** Foreign Influx**

93AF0299D Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Dec 92 p 5

[Article by Thabo Leshilo]

[Text] As South Africa's longest recession continues to bite, with an estimated 100,000 jobs lost in the formal sector this year, focus has once again fallen on the Government's failure to curb the flood of foreign job-seekers into the country.

According to South Africa's second largest trade union federation, the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), unemployment in the country is being "exacerbated by foreigners pouring into South Africa in search of jobs."

Nactu's views are published in the latest issue of its newsletter, IZWELETHU.

The federation predicts that 1993 will be "catastrophic" for workers, with retrenchments as well as reductions in working hours.

Staff who get laid off or die will not be replaced, it says.

The organisation adds: "Given the flood of foreigners from the East who have taken over the pavements in major cities, the 3.5 million (traders) in the informal sector are (also) threatened."

Already, 85,000 jobs in the private sector and 5,790 in the public sector had been lost by the second half of this year, according to the S.A. Chamber of Business.

Up to 300,000 have lost their jobs since the recession began in the second half of 1989.

Central Statistical Services has put the number of unemployed in South Africa at 2.1 million.

Angola

UNITA, Government To Meet in Addis Ababa 27-29 Jan

*MB2601145993 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio
Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Jan 93*

[Text] The United Nations has confirmed that delegations of the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] are to meet in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, from tomorrow until Friday [29 January], to discuss a cease-fire in Angola.

The meeting will take place under the supervision of UNAVEM [UN Verification Mission] and the organization's special representative in Angola, Mrs. Margaret Anstee. Meanwhile, the UN Security Council will also discuss the situation in Angola, but officials say they will first wait for reports of progress in the Addis Ababa talks before a decision is made on the extension of the UN mandate. The mandate expires at the end of the month.

Earlier, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a letter to the UN secretary general, Dr. Butrus-Ghali, accused South Africa of involvement in the war and of violating the trilateral agreement with Cuba and Angola.

Military Chiefs Not Attending

*MB2601211893 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 26 Jan 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Representatives of Angola's main political groups are expected in Addis Ababa tonight for UN-sponsored peace talks. The talks begin tomorrow but they come at a time of heavy fighting between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], which erupted earlier this month. At the same time the UN Security Council is due to meet to discuss the future of its monitoring mission in Angola. The mission's been unable to enforce a cease-fire following UNITA's refusal to accept the results of last September's elections. From Luanda, Chris McGreal reports:

Preparations for the Addis Ababa talks are as far down the road towards discussion either side has travelled since Angola descended back to full scale civil war in the new year. The delegations will be led by middle-ranking officials, but without the chiefs of staff of the government and UNITA armies as originally planned.

The talks will be held under the auspices of the head of the United Nations mission in Angola, Margaret Anstee. Plans for previous negotiations faulted on disagreement over the location or agenda.

The inclusion of political as well as military issues in Addis Ababa was at UNITA's insistence, but the prospects for a cease-fire between two parties that distrust

one another so deeply must be further dimmed by the decision to include political differences so wide its hard to discover any common ground on which to build agreement.

The MPLA and UNITA were unable to reach a compromise immediately after September's election. The bitterness of the recent weeks of fighting have pushed the two sides further apart.

Some diplomats think the timing of the talks in Addis Ababa is linked to the looming United Nations Security Council meeting to decide the future of its monitoring mission in Angola. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has recommended the mission be reduced to less than 70 personnel, one tenth of its original size. If peace negotiations are not making progress within three months, he recommends that they be withdrawn all together, but some members of the Security Council, most prominently the Europeans, are expected to argue that to extend the mandate by three months can only encourage the ruling MPLA and UNITA rebels to delay an agreement and contribute to the death of more Angolans. The Europeans will prefer to see the extension limited to less than four weeks.

Government Delegation Arrives

*MB2701075993 London BBC World Service in English
0630 GMT 27 Jan 93*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The Angolan Government and the opposition UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement are preparing for talks at the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa on how to stop the fighting that broke out in the aftermath of last September's election. The government team arrived in Addis Ababa a short while ago, and a UNITA delegation is expected later today. UNITA has said it wants to discuss political issues such as power sharing, a demand which correspondents say will make the cease-fire agreement more difficult. In New York, the United Nations Security Council has been considering the proposals of the Secretary General Dr. Butrus Ghali for the immediate withdrawal of most of the UN monitors in Angola.

Foreign Minister Moura Arrives in New York

*MB2601204993 Luanda TPA Television Network in
Portuguese 1930 GMT 25 Jan 93*

[Text] Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura has already arrived in New York to attend the UN Security Council meeting scheduled for today. The meeting will assess the Angolan crisis. Before leaving Luanda, Venancio de Moura said that in the Security Council meeting he will defend the Bicesse Accords in order to restore peace to Angola.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] What message does Angola carry for the United States?

[Moura] A message for the establishment of relations between the two states so that our cooperation can find a legal framework for its development and, above all, to solicit U.S. participation in the Angolan peace process which, as you are aware, is in jeopardy.

[Reporter] Will you request that the United State close the representation of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola?

[Moura] This is not a priority issue. Obviously, all of this is within the framework of efforts currently underway. You know that Angola is a member of the United Nations, and in view of this, it does not make sense, as we have already said, that countries which maintain formal relations with the Republic of Angola also maintain UNITA offices. But this is not the most important issue at the moment. The most important issue is the preservation of peace and respect for the accords, so that we may all find a democratic [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Defections Among UNITA Members Reported

MB2601103593 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] In Namibe officials, cadres, and high-ranking officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] left the organization and abandoned Jonas Savimbi. Our correspondent reports:

About 140 members of this organization, who have been under government custody since the clashes began on 5 January, chose to renounce and abandon UNITA and Jonas Savimbi. They include officials and cadres from the UNITA Provincial Secretariat in Namibe such as Carlos Alberto Calitas and (Firmeno Jaquitula), respectively provincial secretary and his assistant, as well as League of Angolan Women representative (Eliza Jambela), and 34 military personnel. The latter include soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and high-ranking officers. This was revealed at a meeting held with the press in this city today. Most of these elements voluntarily wrote an individual declaration, which was handed over to the government, in which they renounce UNITA both in the military and political fields. Most of the UNITA members under government custody say Jonas Savimbi is the cause of everything that is currently happening in Angola. According to them, he is among those who are responsible for the destruction of infrastructures and killing of innocent people. One of the UNITA members, who joined the police force and asked to remain anonymous since he has relatives in Jamba captivity, said, quote, after the signing of the Bicesse accords we trusted in Jonas Savimbi, unquote. He stated that the only way to deal with the current Angolan crisis is dialogue, since no one is interested in war.

The UNITA elements who are still under custody have expressed gratefulness to the government for the treatment they have been receiving and stated that they are alive thanks to the government and its leaders. They also

stated that their families regularly pay them visits and they are anxious to resume their normal activities.

* Situation 'Worse' Than Before Peace Accords

93AF0316B Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Jan 93 p 6

[Commentary by Martinho de Castro]

[Text] Savimbi was opposed to democratic principles and now none of the protagonists in the Angolan war has clean hands. An odious situation whose flame can be attenuated only by a twinge of conscience on one side or another. Even so, there will be greatly increased costs relating to reconstruction in Bicesse.

The situation in Angola is now more serious than before the cease-fire process that led to the installation of the peace mechanisms in that country. More deaths occurred in one day than had occurred in weeks during the decade and a half of civil war prior to Bicesse. The behavior of the president of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] during the counting of the votes in the first free elections aroused rivalries and hatreds. Threatening to return the weaponry, accusing everything and everyone, including the UN representatives, of connivance with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], as well as those in power in Luanda, was a gesture highly prejudicial to Angola's interests. No combination of election irregularities—and there were many—justified the position taken by Jonas Savimbi. There was even an organization designed to handle grievances. The unimaginable words of the UNITA chief generated an atmosphere of contention everywhere. What we were witnessing in Luanda was a genuine repetition of events in Lubango, not to speak of similar movements in Caxito, Gabela, and Dalatando where there was a whole web of confrontations. The mortality rate in the provincial capital of Huila was stepped up after meetings of the UN emissariat with the leaders of that party—meetings considered "positive"—incorporating official documents from heads of state and the government on a mission from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and suggesting a meeting between Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos away from Angola, a proposal that was rejected by the president. A meeting, to be sure, but only in Angola itself and after UNITA lays down its arms. Meanwhile, in view of the deterioration of the situation and its ultimate consequences, Savimbi and his followers view weapons as a means leading to their physical survival. The executive power, on the other hand, believes that the only solution is that of a general "housecleaning operation." Eduardo dos Santos claims to be advocating a "lawful state"; he does not condone the "leprosy" of subversive action. The problem is that, in view of his popular support, the systematic "man hunt," implied in the GALO NEGRO, is apt to be considered a matter of decency. None of the contenders can be said to have a clean slate. Hatred reigns. And when hatred reaches that point, it destroys itself. One or the other is apt to destroy Angola itself, to

the extent that only a "twinge of conscience" on the part of the principal protagonists can provide the solution and then only at a cost that is greatly increased in terms of reconciliation.

*** MPLA Accused of Seeking 'Destruction of UNITA'**

93AF0316A Lisbon *PUBLICO* in Portuguese
6 Jan 93 p 14

[Commentary by Xavier Figueiredo, Portuguese-speaking Angolan journalist residing in Lisbon]

[Text] Sometime, probably soon, we shall have an idea of the extent of the crimes, evils, and trickery of all sorts being committed by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. But still more serious will perhaps be the disruptions occurring in Angolan society through events—of a specific nature—tending to put an end to ethnic balances without which Angola, as we know it, will disappear. What will take its place?

1. From 1 October until now, the MPLA regime has been putting into practice, methodically and ruthlessly, a coup whose covert "battle order" has been the destruction of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. And aside from its spoils, the reintroduction of another which, for the sake of convenience and servitude, will probably be headed by Tjipilica or Chicoti.

Meanwhile, MPLA has already crushed a number of small opposition parties, stifling their will and identity through intimidation and offensive action. And it was careful to avoid settling accounts with genuine presidential candidates—not forgiving one or the other for the audacity of having aligned himself with UNITA or of siding in with Savimbi in denouncing electoral fraud.

In keeping with its unconfessable coup attempts, the MPLA has sacrificed thousands of lives—how many innocent ones!—deprived hundreds of individuals of their freedom, and reduced UNITA structures to powder, from their headquarters to clinical outposts. Reports, emanating from this miserable state of affairs, are increasingly reliable and complete as well as devastating.

In Luanda, Malange, Dondo, Sumbe, Gabela, and now in Lubango—Uige and Negage escaped by very little—there is now no one brave enough to declare himself a militant or sympathizer of UNITA, even marginally. This was the trail of terror left by thousands of willful individuals—from inmates released from prisons to former Dias to whom the regime made it a point to distribute weapons and produce zealously in order not to give UNITA any advantage.

2. Precisely as in other moments of its history, as lugubrious as this one, the MPLA did not let itself be guided by the maxim: "the ends justify the means." And the end, supreme and longstanding—currently in

keeping with the paradox of being other than the world of today—has always been that of "divisiveness with UNITA."

But taking into account that the panoply of means always used in these circumstances—provocations, arrests, imprisonment, and assassinations—is by definition always odious in practice—this time the MPLA resorted to colossal propaganda. Not only to shed its responsibilities in view of what was happening but also to place additional blame on UNITA.

Moreover, anyone who knows anything about the origin of the MPLA, its progress along the way, and its psychology, knows how irresistible its temptation has always been to indulge in propaganda and misinformation. Both by prevarication and deceit. And the MPLA has always made it a point to affirm that despite its theoretical break with communism, it will never rid itself—a generational phenomenon?—of the mentality that explains such tendencies and methods.

What is new in this instance is that, in the absence of TASS, the Latin press, or the defunct ADN [German General News Service]—and what they represented—it encountered, in an important segment of the Portuguese press, with the RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television] at its head, the instrumental means of disseminating its propaganda. Often repetitive and tedious, it is said.

Worse yet—what cause and effect relationship could exist between these two manifestations?—it is to be noted, many times in a repulsive form, that the void whereby certain communist countries enticed the MPLA, when it left the MPLA an orphan and without support, is now replenished by the Cavaco Silva regime—transforming it into a "guardian angel," which protects it and provides for all its needs.

3. Sometime, probably soon, we shall have an idea of the extent of the crimes, evils, and trickery of all sorts being committed by the MPLA in connection with its obstinate objective of "producing a general upheaval"—an objective that is only discernible through the Daltonism of the government and the RTP.

From that balance we must of necessity speak of the tens of thousands of people killed, the almost indescribable cruelties perpetrated, and an immense wave of suffering and destruction. But worse yet are the disruptions occurring within Angolan society through events—of a specific nature—which are destined to put an end to ethnic balances without which Angola, as we know it, will cease to exist. What will take its place?

I do not hesitate for a moment to imagine that this balance and its aftermath will weigh upon the collective conscience of Portugal and the Portuguese. The way things are, since 1975 the moral responsibility culminating from the disaster of Angola's decolonization has resulted in thousands of dead and an abundance of cruelty.

As a matter of fact, if the MPLA had not counted on or continued to count on the role of the Portuguese press in a portion of its propaganda efforts, or on the benevolence of the Cavaco Silva regime, perhaps the current slaughter would not have occurred, or at any rate would have scarcely begun.

MPLA's line of action, past and present shows how the regime through its own vulnerabilities and the secondary relationship with its partners and allies depend mainly on strange behavior in carrying out its acts of cruelty. This time the relationship was mainly with Portugal, for no other country attaches the political importance needed by the MPLA in furnishing the feedback needed for its objectives.

In a significant segment of the Portuguese press, the Luanda slaughter, although visible to the naked eye, is still being treated as the "battle of Luanda." But it does not occur to anyone to ask the MPLA to display its victims on the assumption that a battle always results in casualties on opposite sides. And in that same press, the discovery of common trenches in a Luanda cemetery whose half-buried corpses are identified as being from UNITA, merits only passing interest, compared with a number of unimportant items in the Luanda newspaper.

And at the present time, what influence did a government have in the creation of an ambience which, at the precise moment when UNITA was being decimated in Luanda—would Bicesse not have been an irony of history in view of these political and psychological conditions? Would not the blame for what is happening be attributed to UNITA?

Or that, through the voice of Durao Barroso, it is asserted once, twice, three times, that Salupeto Pena and Jeremias Chitunda were killed in the midst of crossfire—alleging that they were sleeping, had subsequently been resting, and were preparing to leave for other parts, including the two or three important military individuals who deliberately put a bullet in the head of both?

Last Sunday, for example, the MPLA repeated in Lubango what they had been doing everywhere. It armed hordes of misfits and fanatics, surrounded as usual by political police, engaged in ambushes and provocations and, in the end, when hunting for UNITA members. Hundreds of people killed, massive destruction, and the worst that can happen at such times. At night, the RTP in contact with Luanda proclaimed that, "according to the police," (a minor detail), it all began with a "heavy attack on UNITA in Lubango." Hell-bent UNITA—this in the imagination of the Portuguese! And afterwards, no one sympathized with what had happened in Luanda, Malange, Lubango, and everywhere else, like a plucked chicken.

And it was easy to arrive at the conclusion that what the MPLA was doing, like a demon at large, could be found in the KGB manuals, which were serving as a handbook and guide to other practices that the Cuban and East Germans were teaching them. It needed only a little

professional perception and the reading of a political monograph of the country to which the clipping of the MPLA refers—of its morning news, its trickery, and its capability of misinforming and prevaricating.

4. At this precise moment, hundreds of UNITA business people and activists, all caught red-handed, are imprisoned in Luanda and throughout the entire country. None is truly guilty and the regime, in an anecdotal terminology originating from the Portuguese press to whom pressure has been applied, says that they are "being placed in custody."

The truth is that what is happening is that all these individuals are in a situation that is most convenient to the MPLA, one that uses certain methods to sever the ties it holds to UNITA and weaken that entity at the same time. This is always in keeping with the objective of "trying to split UNITA." In the last analysis, this translates into a form of psychological pressure aimed at fraying the rope—which occurred in two or three notorious cases.

As for MPLA members in custody—ironically saved from the people's fury—a very serious problem has been verified in the matter of human rights. In Portugal, on the institutional or individual level, there is an innate concern involving any infringements of human rights. Those which occur in Angola, it is because they occur...in Angola, on the other side of the moon!

The seriousness of what has happened in Angola in recent weeks justifies the reasoning of Joaquim Pinto de Andrade in appearing to send out a warning indicating that the single-party system is about to revert to its previous status. And everything which, through action or omission, is done to alleviate this scenario is worthy of condemnation.

If UNITA does not succeed in resisting the onslaught of which it is the target, what doubly exotic country will emerge in which a single party—single only because its orbit will contain half-dozen branches—will invoke the legitimacy of the vote to give vent to endemic elements such as violence, corruption, and incompetence?

If this is the tragic fate of Angola, the time will come in Portugal to "cry over spilled milk." But it will be too late. Not only for the suffering and destruction the MPLA will have inflicted during the course of its nefarious designs, because what is to follow will serve as no value to Portugal's overall interests.

Mozambique

UN's Ajello on Supervision Council Meeting

MB2601211393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Report on interview with UN representative in Mozambique Aldo Ajello by Radio Mozambique reporter Edmundo Galiza Matos on 26 January; place not

given—Ajello speaks in English with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese, processed from the English; Matos speaks in Portuguese]

[Text] Aldo Ajello, interim representative for the UN secretary general in Mozambique, told Radio Mozambique this afternoon that another two African countries—Kenya and Zimbabwe—will join the cease-fire commission created following the signing of the Mozambican peace accord. Ajello said this was decided at a meeting of the Supervision and Control Commission held in Maputo today. The aim of the meeting was to discuss the document on regulations and procedures for the operation of the various commissions established within the framework of the General Peace Accord. Only 10 of the 13 paragraphs of the document were approved during today's meeting. Aldo Ajello was optimistic, however, about the approval of the remaining three during tomorrow's meetings. Edmundo Galiza Matos asked Aldo Ajello what prevented the approval of the entire document:

[Begin recording] [Ajello] Well, there are two points in which there is not full agreement between the two parties and [they] will work it out in the afternoon.

[Matos] What is the main difficulty?

[Ajello] I think that we need to discuss just a little bit more about this. I don't see any serious problem.

[Matos] You think the remaining three paragraphs will be approved tomorrow?

[Ajello] Yes, yes, they will.

[Matos] It is being said that the money allocated to the UN Operations in Mozambique [ONUMOZ] has not been made available yet and, therefore, the ONUMOZ is facing operational difficulties.

[Ajello] No, this is well known. We are following the regular UN procedures for the approval of the budgets.

[Matos] You mean the budgets have not yet been approved?

[Ajello] No, it is not ... [pauses] Our rules are: Once the mandate has been approved, it approves also the budget in principle; and we have a specific allocation for starting the work. Then, the budget is checked carefully by a special committee and then approved for a final approval by the General Assembly. [end recording]

Edmundo Galiza Matos asked Aldo Ajello when Mozambique will receive the \$300 million donated by the international community during the Rome conference held last December.

[Begin recording] [Ajello] What has been approved in Rome is \$320,000 [figure as heard].

[Matos, in Portuguese] What then is the situation of this money?

[Ajello] You know, in a conference, in a pledging conference, the governments, they pledge, they commit themselves to give money.

[Matos] Are there signs that this money is on its way?

[Ajello] I don't know which countries have already given the money and which ones have not, but this is not the problem. The money has been committed. It was there.

[Matos] When exactly will the confinement of troops begin?

[Ajello] We have already completed the reconnaissance of the first 12 assembly areas. I will have a meeting with my team the day after tomorrow and they will report to me about the conditions they have found in these 12 assembly areas. Then we start planning what we have to do in order to make that place viable and then I can answer your question. [end recording]

* German-Renamo Discussions Over Cabora Bassa

93AF0317A Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese
1 Jan 93 p 23

[Article by L.C.]

[Text] The Germans have finally made it a point to recall Cabora Bassa. A German representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has met with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. He would like to propose a peace accord in connection with the dam, the German mark to be used to finance Dhlakama's electoral campaign. There is no doubt that Renamo will accept.

According to O INDEPENDENTE, a team of government officials from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs met last week with Renamo. But there was no talk of war or peace. The only objective of the meeting was to discuss Cabora Bassa. In this regard, the long-standing and monumental white elephant of the Portuguese colonization of Mozambique appears to be arising from the ashes of the present lack of operation.

In fact, according to our information, the meeting served only to discuss the affair and propose solutions for the resumption of the dam's operation. Again according to our information, the Germans are hoping for a written commitment by Renamo regarding Cabora Bassa, a commitment that Afonso Dhlakama's guerrilla movement will publicly support the beginning of the second phase of the hydroelectric project at the left bank of the Zambeze River. In exchange, Germany, working through certain companies, would be willing to finance Renamo's electoral campaign.

As for the Dhlakama movement, O INDEPENDENTE was informed that it is very probable that the answer to this proposal will be affirmative. In fact, Renamo is interested in all the financial support it can receive, as soon as the peace process is begun and the elections scheduled. Moreover, it is not costing Dhlakama much

to accept the conditions stipulated by the Germans. In fact, sometime ago Renamo reached an agreement with the dam administration that no more attacks would be made on the power-distribution network. It is said, moreover, that this commitment has been fulfilled.

Lobby Resuscitated

In the opinion of one of the members of the subcommittee responsible for evaluating the economic and financial aspects of Cabora Bassa—an organization that functioned in the Ministry of Overseas Affairs in 1968 and 1969—the “pressure of good faith resulted in a German lobby of the Cabora Bassa project, so important in the decade of the 1970s, and this in turn influenced Willy Brandt to come to Lisbon to pressure Marcelo Caetano not to abandon the project. This lobby received the participation of a number of sizable German companies, such as Telefunken, Siemens, BBC, Voigt, and Hochtief.

However, during that state of affairs, the proposal presented by the Portuguese Government for exploiting the dam project was not considered the most favorable financially, as stressed in the subcommittee's final report: “Political questions and items of another nature caused the proposal to be supported by the Zamco consortium,” it says in the report of the subcommittee.

But for Lisbon Cabora Bassa continues to be a cause for concern. The dam is costing about 25,000 contos every day. And this is just for the maintenance of the dam's administrative company, the Cabora Bassa Hydroelectric Plant.

With regard to the majority share capital of the Portuguese State, the power-distribution network was one of Renamo's guerrilla targets; in 1984 Renamo totally destroyed the distribution network between Sejeco and Phalabora.

However, things are now changing. Pretoria's good will has played a decisive role in this respect. In fact, the support given by South Africa in this affair was one of the principal factors in the efforts to restore the power-distribution network in this region.

It is just that after the disagreements between Portugal and Pretoria regarding Angola, South Africa might change its mind. And it appears no longer inclined to spend a rand to recover a project for which others have not deigned to pay.

Soldiers Plunge Maputo Into Darkness Over Pay

MB2701060993 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1800 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] Soldiers guarding an electricity substation on the outskirts of Maputo say they were responsible for a power cut that plunged the Mozambican capital into darkness on Friday [22 January]. The soldiers told Radio Mozambique that they had ordered electricity workers to

switch off the power from the Influenza Electricity Substation which supplies Maputo city. The soldiers say they took the action because they have not been paid their salaries since last November. The power supply was restored after the soldiers were paid their December and January wages in the early hours of Saturday morning.

Namibia

Government Distances Itself From Angola Relief Flights

MB2701111893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1014 GMT 27 Jan 93

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Jan 27 SAPA—The Namibian Government on Wednesday distanced itself from food relief flights from the north of the country into southern Angola that were suspended at the weekend.

“Any instance knowingly violating the laws of any foreign country, particularly Namibia's neighbours, does so at its own risk,” the Foreign Affairs Ministry Permanent Secretary Andreas Guibeb said in a statement in Windhoek.

He was responding to the suspension on Saturday [23 January] of food airlifts by Namibia Commercial Aviation [NCA] from Rundu to Luana in southeastern Angola.

According to news reports, the food, from the German agency Hilfe in Not, has been transported to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-controlled areas during the past few weeks.

Mr Guibeb said the Namibian Government had earlier stipulated two conditions for the Special Relief Programme for Angola (SRPA) conducted out of Namibia. These were that the Angolan Government approve each flight, and that operations should be co-ordinated by the United Nations agency World Food Programme [WFP].

“Only then will the Namibian Government approve the use of its territory for relief flights to southern Angola,” Mr Guibeb said.

When renewed fighting disrupted the SRPA programme, Namibia had notified Angola that all such relief flights had been discontinued.

“No approval could therefore be given by the Namibian Government for resumption of any flight without the knowledge of the Angolan authorities,” he added.

Mr Guibeb urged all commercial and other aircraft to adhere to standard international rules and to respect the policies of Namibia and its neighbours.

"The Namibian Government would not permit its territory and/or airspace to be used against her neighbours for destabilisation purposes or any other diabolical reason," Mr Guibeb added.

NCA Managing Director Chris Scutte was not available to comment.

The WFP's director in Namibia, Douglas Coutts, confirmed SRPA operations were suspended in October until further notice upon agreement by Angola, Namibia and the UN.

"There is no UN aid going in under the SRPA umbrella," he stressed, adding the consignments were probably on a commercial basis.

Swaziland

Pudemmo Leader Denies Receiving U.S. Funding
MB2701084793 Mbabane Swazi Television in English
1830 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] PUDEMO [People's United Democratic Movement] leader, Mr. Kison Shongwe, has denied that his movement is being funded by the Americans. We have a report:

[Begin recording] [Reporter Victor Dlodlu] Mr. Shongwe said it was the tendency in Swazi politics to attribute any form of resistance to the present system to foreign influence. He said they were never influenced by the American Government to form a political party.

[Shongwe] If I may explain, in fact, we have heard in the past, every time when there was a dispute, be it with the trade union movement, such as the dispute in 1977 which resulted in class boycott, and the banning of NAT, [Swaziland National Association of Teachers], the government of the day had the tendency of saying that these people were influenced by outsiders, particularly the South Africans. Even when students, our students locally, protest against concrete, existing problems in the country, they are said to be influenced by outsiders. So it is not surprising that the government of the day and its agents, even this day, will say that we are acting in the manner in which we do because of foreign influence. I want to make the record very straight. We are not funded by the Americans, or by any other government, for that matter, or any other party. We raise our funds locally from our own membership.

[Dlodlu] Do they give you moral support, though?

[Shongwe] Well, I don't know what you mean by moral support, but if you're saying that whether the Americans are positively critical about the political situation in the country, we have just heard in the papers that they are in favor of democratic changes, and well, I don't think that any reasonable person can blame them.

[Dlodlu] You've given government an ultimatum to address the issue of school fees by the 28th, which is

Thursday. Now, I don't think government is likely to have done anything by that time, so what will the organization do?

[Shongwe] When we gave the government the ultimatum, we had seriously sat down and considered the dire consequences of the government probably failing to meet the demands for suspension of school fees and building funds for the year 1993. You know, we met in a spirit of genuine concern and solidarity to see the initiative, to determine the future of our children, and it was very apparent to us that in the event of government failing or neglecting to meet the demands, there is the possibility—in fact, it is a probability—that children, the affected children, and parents, are likely to take to the streets, an event which is not going to be good either for government or for any other person. So to avert this situation, we're imploring government to take the necessary measures. But should the government fail to do this, what are we going to do? In fact, the question should be, what are the parents going to do? We, as a movement, we take our mandate from the people. So we were mandated that in the event of government failing or neglecting to meet the demands, we should go back to the people [words indistinct] [end recording].

Mr. Shongwe then addressed the issue of another activist, Mr. Mphandlane Shone, who has been sacked from the movement:

[Begin recording] [Shongwe] Quite true the disciplinary action was taken against him. Not because we didn't like him as a person, but because he formed and belonged to a movement, VUREMO [Vusela Resistance Movement], who's aims and objectives are inconstant with our own. For an example, we believe that we are going to bring about changes [word indistinct] democratic changes in the country through peaceful negotiations. But VUREMO, on the other hand, has as its objectives the destruction of the infrastructure, such as disrupting water supplies, electricity, roads, and this is definitely not consistent with our own program of action, and as such we had to take disciplinary measures against him. [end recording]

Human Rights Report Shows Incidents of Harassment

MB2601135293 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 26 Jan 93 p 1. 32

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] The United States government says members of political groups in the Kingdom, and human rights activists, are being kept under surveillance and "occasionally" harassed by police.

The allegations are contained in the 1992 human rights reports, compiled by the US State Department.

The Americans say the degree of harassment was however less than that of 1991.

The report says: "Nevertheless, some members of political groups and the Human Rights Association of Swaziland (Humaras) are believed to be kept under surveillance and occasionally harassed by police.

"While the level of harassment decreased during 1992, credible reports persist that political activists are charged with criminal offenses or put under pressure by their employers for their political activities.

"The judicial commission of inquiry in the November 1990 incident in which Swazi police and defence forces brutally broke up a student sit-in at the University of Swaziland presented its report late in the summer to the Ministry of Education. The report was returned to the commission because it was allegedly incomplete. "The print media and organizations concerned with human rights have periodically called for its release.

"Except for the King's decree, there are no formal legal barriers to freedom of association."

On respect for political rights, the Americans found: "Swazi citizens do not have the right to change their government through democratic means. Political parties are illegal, but some organised political opposition does exist.

"The King rules in conjunction with the Queen Mother. Traditionally, decision making has been by consensus, with the King soliciting advice from the Royal Family,

the senior chiefs, the cabinet, Members of Parliament and other interested parties."

The State department says Swaziland has a high respect for refugees' rights and treats them very well.

It notes that while for a long time Swazi women have had their rights "unclear", the barriers are now being broken, although there are still incidents of wife beating.

Zambia

Petroleum Product Prices Reduced by 14 Percent

MB2701060593 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The prices of petroleum products have been reduced by 14 percent, four days after being increased by 32 percent. Minister of Energy Alfeyo Hambayi announced in Lusaka today that the reduced prices will come into effect at midnight tonight. He said due to the latest devaluation of the kwacha, it was necessary to increase fuel prices by 50 percent, but the government has negotiated with Zimoil [Zambia Oil] to effect the prices in February. Mr. Hambayi said Zimoil would incur a loss of 5.3 billion kwacha if the prices of fuel are not adjusted, but pointed out that the government has considered the serious implications of the latest price increases announced last Friday [22 January] by Zimoil [words indistinct] industrial and consumer products.

Benin

Government Urges Dialogue, Peace in Togo

AB2601215593 Cotonou Office de Radiodiffusion-
Television du Benin Radio in French 1930 GMT
26 Jan 93

[Text] Reactions of indignation and shock have been expressed throughout the world following the incidents that took place in Lome during which 16 people were killed and about 40 wounded by repressive security forces. The Beninese Government has just published a communique condemning this useless act of violence.

First, the Beninese Government expressed the wish to see an international investigation commission sent to Togo. Second, the Beninese authorities suggested that three conditions should be met for establishing dialogue and peace in Togo.

According to the Beninese Government, it is urgent, and I quote, that political factions in Togo definitively and implicitly refrain from using force and acts of violence and agree on a timetable to organize free, fair, and open elections. It is important to guarantee lasting peace, security, and free movement of all the sons and daughters of Togo throughout the national territory. It is also urgent to take all necessary measures to prevent people from settling scores or having a spirit of revenge before, during, and after the elections, unquote.

To conclude, the Beninese Government renewed its readiness to contribute to the success of a democratic transition in the brotherly country of Togo.

Liberia

Taylor on Need for Neutrality in Peacekeeping Role

AB2701103093 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The Liberian leader, President Charles Gankay Taylor, says to ensure a genuine cessation of hostilities in the country, Liberia needs peacekeepers who do not shoot at people but rather stop people from shooting at each other. Speaking in a VOA interview recently, President Taylor said the situation in Liberia could be put back on course if the West African community reconstitutes ECOMOG under the United Nations' supervision. He repeated that the NPRA Government has no intention of throwing the entire West African community out of the Liberian peace process but stressed that neutrality must be the hallmark of any role that could be allowed in the subregion.

President Taylor also called on the Nigerian leader, General Ibrahim Babangida to forget about fighting a personal war against him and get down to the business of finding a solution to the Liberian crisis through peaceful means. He made it clear that Liberians need a halt to

hostilities in the country and dialogue among Liberians, something, which he said, could lead Liberians to democracy through free and fair elections.

ECOMOG Calls Report on Airport Capture 'Untrue'

AB2701100093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900
GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] says the BBC report that it has captured Robertsfield International Airport is untrue. In a release issued yesterday [26 January], the West African peacekeeping force further stated that the BBC correspondent in Monrovia has consistently transmitted unconfirmed and unsubstantiated reports about the activities of ECOMOG in Liberia to the BBC. ECOMOG is therefore urging all news agencies in Liberia covering ECOMOG operations with immediate effect from the date of this release to endeavor to confirm their reports on ECOMOG operations before airing such items to avoid the embarrassment caused by such reports.

Meanwhile, ECOMOG says the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is still in control of the Robertsfield International Airport.

NPRA Government Concurs

AB2601222593 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900
GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] Robertsfield international airport is still firmly under the control of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] and not foreigners as [has] been falsely reported on the international media. The NPRA [National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government says serious fighting has been taking place on the Monrovia-Sheffelin highway but the fighting has not come close to Robertsfield international airport. The false reports, announcing the takeover of Robertsfield by ECOMOG have also been denied by ECOMOG itself on Monrovia radio. The false claim follows unsuccessful attempts by ECOMOG to capture the airport in order to fly in more troops and deadly weapons to carry out more evil and [word indistinct] against the Liberian people. According to the commander in chief of the NPFL, President Taylor, such attempts are a serious threat to the survival and sovereignty of the nation. President Taylor, in a message read on his behalf by Vice President Major General Enoch Dogolee, called on all fighting men of the NPFL to immediately assemble for combat. The president also called on all special forces and junior commanders who are not on serious assignment to report for combat. The adjutant general of the NPFL, General (Sam Slesewu) was requested to immediately report to headquarters.

The NPRA government stressed that its recent statement to the United Nations envoy and the people of Liberia

that it would not shell Monrovia in respect of the United Nations' call for a cease-fire has been seen as a sign of weakness by ECOMOG, Amos Sawyer, and the Monrovia group.

NPFL Shells Monrovia Suburb; ECOMOG Seals Off Area

*AB2601175593 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT
26 Jan 93*

[Text] Monrovia, Jan 26 (AFP)—Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on Tuesday [26 January] fired two rockets in a Monrovia suburb, slightly injuring a woman, in the first rebel attack on the capital in two months.

The guerrillas fired the rockets on Monrovia's suburb Sinkor district, less than 500 yards (metres) away from the James Spriggs Payne Airport, five kilometres (three miles) east of the city centre.

The rockets fell close to each other in the swamp. A woman was slightly wounded by shrapnel from one shell, while the other broke the windshield of a private vehicle.

Last week, Taylor threatened to renew attacks on Monrovia "if ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] continues its indiscriminate shellings of Greater Liberia", in a reference to NPFL-occupied areas.

Some residents started packing up their belongings to leave the area for fear that the shellings might continue, but soldiers of ECOMOG, a Nigerian-led multi-national intervention force, immediately sealed off the area and asked panicking people to remain calm.

The residents said they heard two loud explosions early in the morning.

The attack was the first since ECOMOG started pushing Taylor's forces out of the suburbs of Monrovia, which fell under control of the NPFL after he launched an assault on October 15 against the capital.

ECOMOG troops in the area could not say which direction the shells came from, but said they were investigating the attacks.

Mali

Parliamentarians Term 1993 Budget 'Realistic'

AB2601153293 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 24 Jan 93

[Excerpts] The 1993 budget amounts to 188 billion CFA francs for revenues and 204 billion CFA francs for expenditures. It was adopted by an absolute majority of parliamentarians on 23 January. It should be noted that the National Committee for Democratic Initiative and the PMD [expansion unknown] abstained from the voting. Here is Brema Kamara:

[Kamara] The state budget this year amounts to 188 billion CFA francs for revenues and 204 billion CFA francs for expenditures. The first thing to be noted is that, compared with the 1992 budget, this year's budget has a reduction in expenditures of 9 and 6 percent, respectively.

Several parliamentarians, sharing the view of the budget initiator, Finance Minister Mahamar Oumar Maiga, described the 1993 budget as realistic because it takes into account the important needs of the country and above all, revenue generating fields of the state. [passage omitted] It should also be noted that the 1993 budget has a 16-billion CFA francs deficit. To make up for the deficit, the Malian Government is counting on external aid. In case this aid is not available, the government will cut down on internal expenses throughout the year.

Niger

Political Office Holders Asked To Resign

AB2601155093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Communique issued by the National Commission for the Control and Supervision of elections, COSUPEL; place and date not given]

[Text] By adopting the chronology and the final timetable for the forthcoming political elections on 20 January, the transition organs have thus reaffirmed their concern that these elections be free, fair, and peaceful. This implies that all the candidates should be treated equally before the law. Thus, in pursuance of Articles 64, 68, 69, 81, and 148 of the electoral code and faithful to the spirit of equity and justice advocated by the national sovereign conference, COSUPEL calls on all political personalities who are members of the transition organs, administrative authorities, and all civil servants who are candidates for elective posts to conform themselves without delay with the provisions of the said articles and resign from their current posts, in accordance with the modalities defined by existing laws.

Striking Students Barricade Niamey Streets

AB2501145693 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Niger students took to the streets in Niamey this morning. Several barricades of burning tires were set up along the major streets of the capital. The Niger students sought thereby to continue the series of actions to ensure that their demands are met. By midmorning, no major incident had been reported. A similar march took place in Dosso.

Finally, it will be noted that this new combat strategy comes only hours after 14,000 Niger teachers embarked on a two week-strike beginning today.

Nigeria

Senate Threatens To Boycott Budget Presentation

AB2601180093 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The Senate has threatened to boycott the presentation of this year's federal budget scheduled for tomorrow in Abuja. Members of the House took the decision today after a heated debate over a letter from the presidency, informing them that the head of government, Chief Ernest Shonekan, will present the budget to the Assembly tomorrow. They contended that attending the presentation would amount to contravening Decree 53, which prohibits them from deliberating on key issues. The Senate maintained that they can only accept the presentation if the decree banning them from deliberating on key issues, which includes finances of government, is amended or withdrawn. The House of Representatives has, however, agreed to hear the budget presentation.

Adopts Motion

AB2701110593 Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 27 Jan 93

[Text] Abuja, 27 Jan (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Senate has unanimously adopted a motion refusing to hear the presentation of the 1993 budget proposals unless the executive responds to the recommendations of an 11-member senatorial committee to review the provisions of Decree 53, 1992, which sets out the functions of the National Assembly. The senators are also requesting the executive to remove all obstacles put in place to regulate the operations of the assembly.

At the end of deliberations Tuesday [26 January] in Abuja, over a letter from the secretary to government informing the Senate that the head of government and chairman of Transitional Council, Ernest Shonekan, will present the 1993 budget to the National Assembly on Wednesday, the senators resolved that they would not welcome the chairman unless their recommendations to government were addressed.

The motion, moved by Sen. Ahmadu Ali Kogi, and amended by Sen. David Iornem Benue and Sen. Uba Ahmed Bauchi, said: The distinguished senators received with thanks the letter from the Presidency but regrets to say that as the highest law making body of the nation, it is unable to submit itself to the situation or it will be seen to break the laws of the Nigerian State.

Decree 53 of 1992, the motion said, forbids the Senate from entertaining any matter of state relating to the finances, and as a law making body will not offend the provisions of the decree. It said, however, that the Senate could only consider the budget when all undertakings such as that exercise becomes legal, by the withdrawal or amendment of the said decree.

Senate Adopts Recommendations on Assembly Operations

AB2601174993 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] The Senate has adopted the recommendations of an ad hoc committee on the decrees and instruments on the status and operations of the National Assembly. The 11-man committee headed by the deputy president of the Senate, Albert Legoji, was set up in December last year. It had recommended that the Senate should accept to play an active role in government during the transition to civil rule period in the interest of peace, stability, and unity in the country. This was in response to a call by President Ibrahim Babangida while inaugurating the National Assembly last month.

The committee had maintained that all powers of the National Assembly to make laws, and all items contained in Sixth and Seventh Schedules of Decree 53, should be solely vested in the assembly. It also said that the ouster clause contained in the decree was contrary to the rule of law and natural justice.

The Senate will tomorrow discuss the recommendations and the draft standing rules.

Police Commissioner Updates Funtua Deaths, Arrests

AB2601105593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 25 Jan 93

[Text] Thirty-six people have so far been confirmed dead in the two-day clashes between the Maitatsine sect, and the police, and the public in Funtua town in Katsina State. Layiwala Lawal reports that those who died include two policemen, 13 civilians, and 21 members of the sect.

[Begin Lawal recording] In a statement, the state commissioner of police, (Alhaji Mohammed Ali Jos), explained that one of the police constables was stabbed to death by the fanatics, while the body of the second corporal was recovered in an uncompleted building. He stated that 50 buildings, including 45 of those of the fanatics, were burned, while a petrol station out of Funtua market, NITEL [Nigerian Telecommunications] office, and nine vehicles were destroyed.

The commissioner said 94 fanatics have been arrested in connection with the crisis. The list included 38 adults, 10 women, and 46 juveniles, commonly referred to as [words indistinct]. According to the statement, most of the arrested people, were nationals of Chad, Niger, and Cameroon Republics and had confessed to participating in the crisis. Dangerous weapons such as game guns, daggers, knives, cutlasses, axes, bows and arrows of different sizes were recovered from the residence of the fanatics.

The commissioner reminded people of the need to be law abiding, pointing out that they should report any suspicious characters to the police and other security agencies. [end recording]

Senegal

Landmine Kills 7 Red Cross Workers in Casamance

AB2601194293 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT
26 Jan 93

[Text] Ziguinchor, Senegal, Jan 26 (AFP)—Seven young Red Cross workers in Senegal were killed in a landmine blast late on Monday [25 January] in the country's troubled southern Casamance region, Red Cross sources said.

A secessionist movement has been active in Casamance for 10 years and clashes with the army have increased there in recent months.

The Red Cross staffers, aged between 18 and 23, were inspecting villages 30 kilometres (18 miles) from this provincial capital when their lead vehicle hit a mine on an earthen road outside Boulouba.

Some of the villages visited had been under attack in recent weeks by insurgents of the separatist Casamance Democratic Forces Movement.

Senegal's Red Cross chief Ousmane Diagne and senior officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross from Geneva were in a second vehicle which was undamaged, and its passengers were unharmed.

President Abdou Diouf is due in Casamance at the weekend to launch his campaign for re-election in February.

More than 200 people have been killed in the province in the past five months in clashes among the army, suspected guerrillas and villagers. Troops killed 40 insurgent suspects in fighting in mid-January in the Ziguinchor region, and a few days later the airport here came under heavy weapons fire.

Sierra Leone

Strasser Addresses Army Officers on Myohaug Day

AB2601154193 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 0700
GMT 26 Jan 93

[Excerpts] Sunday [24 January] marked the 48th anniversary of the capture of Myohaug by the 1st Battalion of the Sierra Leone regiment, which led to the allied forces' victory in their Second World War campaign in Southeast Asia. The chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, yesterday [25 January] addressed

officers and men of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces during their annual parade in commemoration of the event at the Hockey Pitch, Wilberforce Barracks in Freetown. [passage omitted]

He recalled the recent week of prayers and fasting and emphasized that although faith and prayers can change events, he must charge the men and women of the Sierra Leone Armed Forces to continue to fight in the spirit of Myohaug, if only to spread the excellent strides in the recapture of Kono to other rebel-held areas of the country.

Capt. Strasser said as soldiers, it is their sacred duty and obligation to defend this nation. He implored them to uphold the faith and trust the people of Sierra Leone have reposed in them as their Army. He called on them, as they celebrated Myohaug, to resolve that victory will soon be theirs in the current rebel war. He assured them that his government will do its utmost to provide the necessary logistics to enable the Army to fulfill the resolution.

Capt. Strasser also assured members of the Armed Forces that when the rebel war is over government will pay special attention to their welfare, as well as the rehabilitation of the war-affected areas. He took the opportunity to commend the services of military and civilian doctors and medical staff for their sacrifice in rendering service to injured service personnel. [passage omitted]

Togo

Eyadema, Koffigoh, HCR Condemn 25 Jan Violence

AB2601210693 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 26 Jan 93

[Text] The Franco-German ministerial delegation, which arrived in Togo on 24 January with the hope of assisting the country in getting out of its internal crisis, left Lome this morning at a time when the capital was still under the shock of yesterday's painful events that cost the lives of several of our countrymen. Following these painful events, the head of state, General Eyadema, has strongly condemned the acts of violence that took place in our capital yesterday afternoon. He has also presented his condolences to the bereaved families.

On his part, the leader of the transitional government, Mr. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, has also condemned these painful events and reaffirmed his conviction that violence and hatred can never contribute to the establishment of the rule of law. Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh appealed to all Togolese to transcend all passions and hatred and to prioritize dialogue.

The High Council of the Republic [HCR] has also condemned the odious massacre of innocent citizens and asked the Franco-German ministerial mission to see things for itself. It has demanded that all necessary light

be shed on these events so that those responsible would be brought to justice. The HCR paid tribute to all those who have fallen or have been physically harmed in their legitimate choice for freedom, and presented its sincere condolences to the bereaved families while expressing its sympathy with the wounded. The HCR wants to assure the Togolese people once again that it will leave no stone unturned in its determination to prepare the way for the advent of the Fourth Republic, and it will never betray the hope placed in it. To this end, it remains open to dialogue. In the name of God, I call on all those who cause trouble to cloak themselves in patriotism so that innocent blood of the sons of this country will stop flowing, the HCR concluded.

COD-II on 'Premeditated' Carnage

*AB2601221593 Paris AFP in French 2044 GMT
26 Jan 93*

[Excerpt] Lome, 26 (AFP)—The Togolese Opposition today condemned what it describes as "premeditated and well-prepared carnage" committed yesterday by the police in Lome who opened fire on demonstrators which, according to unofficial sources, left 16 people dead and 40 wounded.

In a communique, the Collective of Democratic Opposition II, (COD-II), comprising 25 political parties, labor unions and associations, also claimed that the repression left "more than 50 dead and hundreds wounded." It called on the people to redouble their determination to ensure "final victory" against General Eyadema's regime, which it accused of "massacring peaceful citizens." Demonstrators "were attacked by security forces, supported by well-armed plain clothed soldiers" and were "chased up into houses and shot dead," the communique claims.

The 5 October Patriotic Movement (MO-5), radical youth movement, which is a member of COD-II, called on the international community to "exercise its right to humanitarian interference in order to avoid a repetition of the tragic cases of Liberia and Somalia." The international community "should know that our woes have reached a point of no return," Mr. Bassirou Ayeve, coordinator of the movement said in a news conference. He said that "the path of dialogue" is henceforth over and called on the people for "self-defense". [passage omitted]

Resistance Committee Reacts

*AB2601195593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230
GMT 26 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] Serious incidents took place in Lome yesterday while a Franco-German mediation mission was still in Lome. Marcel Debarge, French minister of development and cooperation, and Helmut Schaefer, German secretary of state for foreign affairs, who had gone to Togo to try to (?find a solution to the Togolese crisis),

called for dialogue and respect to enable the election timetable to get the country out of the present impasse. [passage omitted]

Oreleo Amarin, secretary general of the Togolese Resistance Committee [CRT] has reacted to yesterday's incident. He answered questions from our correspondent in Paris, Robert Minangoy. This is Oreleo Amarin's sentiment about yesterday's incidents in Lome:

[Begin recording] A sentiment of indignation and revolt is running through the entire Togolese community right now. We are trying to (?organize) ourselves in Lille, Marseilles, Lyon, and Paris to publicly condemn this act of barbarism which has once again occurred in Togo, where one cannot imagine for a moment that there should be dialogue with unprogressive forces that continue to kill our youth.

In Lome yesterday, during a peaceful demonstration, young people who had tied their foreheads with white bands, were singing when military forces in the pay of Eyadema shot at them, and according to the latest information we have, killed over 50 of them. We strongly condemn these acts of barbarism which plunge Togo deeper and deeper into desolation, and we call on the CRT as well as the international community, the democratic forces who are fighting for democracy in the world, to help us get Togo out of this situation. This is an SOS that the CRT is launching to international opinion. [end recording]

Franco-German Mission Ends Visit, Comments

*AB2601205093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 26 Jan 93*

[Excerpts] At the end of its 48-hour visit to Togo, the Franco-German ministerial delegation left our capital this morning. The delegation included the French minister of cooperation, Mr. Marcel Debarge, and the German secretary of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Helmut Schaefer. Before leaving Togo, Mr. Debarge and Mr. Schaefer held a news conference at the 2 Fevrier Hotel last night. During the conference, they said that constant dialogue is the only way to enable Togolese to revive the democratic process. [passage omitted]

Here is the translated statement by Mr. Helmut Schaefer, German minister of state for foreign affairs:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Germany, France, and the whole of Europe insist that the litigation should come to an end so that people will become conscious of the gravity of the situation and be ready to make concessions. In my opinion, the opposition should not spend too much time discussing the election of a prime minister or the appointment of a prime minister, for example. It should instead seize the opportunity to go to the polls and ensure that the promise made is accomplished. It should therefore request the assistance of international observers.

If all these steps are taken, instead of indulging in sterile legal litigation that has no bearing on the elections, then there will be a real chance for Togo to survive, otherwise, the other alternative is civil war, and if civil war breaks out, the United Nations will be called upon to intervene, and the United Nations has too much on its hands already as far as civil wars in other parts of the world are concerned. It already has too many forces in other parts of the world such as Bosnia, Cambodia, El Salvador, and other African countries. I believe it is up to the Togolese themselves to do everything to make the democratic transition a success, and I want to assure you that our two countries will do everything in our power to ensure that this process is crowned with success.

Today, we said it is necessary to restore dialogue with the president. We also told the president that is only fair for him to state publicly that he is ready to meet representatives of the opposition, and the chairman of the High Council of the Republic. The president has authorized us to say at this news conference that he is ready to meet anybody who wants to meet him during the week.

The second remark I want to make is that we told the opposition that dialogue should be restored, and that a sort of roundtable conference should be formed. This is a very good proposal because we Germans had a good experience in regard to roundtable conferences when we were discussing our unification. That roundtable conference enabled us to find a consensus on the strategy to adopt, so if a roundtable conference is organized, I do not see the need to pursue the strike which is doing a lot of harm to the Togolese economy. Of course, the first condition is to resume dialogue. [end recording]

Security Forces, Residents Clash in Lome District

*AB2701105593 Paris AFP in French 0956 GMT
27 Jan 93*

[Text] Lome, 27 Jan (AFP)—Four people, including two policemen, were injured this morning following scuffles between residents and security forces at the Lome district of Amoutive, located in the outskirts northeast of the city center, according to reports received by AFP reporters there. By 0930, an unsteady calm had returned to the Togolese capital where most streets in the eastern and northern districts were still blocked by dozens of barricades manned by young supporters of groups opposed to the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

According to eyewitnesses, at about 0700, residents of Amoutive attacked two dispatched riders who were patrolling the area. The two policemen were injured, with one of them receiving knife injuries and being in a "critical situation," according to the police. Shortly afterward, police reinforcements arrived on the scene and opened fire with automatic weapons, wounding two people. The sporadic shooting lasted over a quarter of an hour, according to witnesses. By 0900, calm had returned but all the residents locked themselves up in their homes. The police shouted: "We are going to raze the district to the ground and kill 15 people," some residents claimed. The highway which cuts across the district was littered with barricades and scrap. All the adjacent streets were blocked by rudimentary barricades. Many residents claimed that members of the security forces looted several shops and houses in the district yesterday.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 JAN 1993

8